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White Pine Power Project

SOCIOECONOMIC BASELINE

TECHNICAL REPORT

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SOCIOECONOMIC BASELINE

Technical Report

For The

White Pine Power Project

Prepared by

DAMES & MOORE

October 1983

SUMMARY

The White Pine Power Project (WPPP) is a proposed 1500 megawatt coal-fueled, steam-electric generating facility to be located in White Pine County, Nevada. In addition to the power generation system, the Project consists of a power transmission system, a water supply system, and a coal transportation system. As currently proposed, WPPP will be jointly owned by White Pine County and two private utilities. Project participants include eight Nevada entities and six California municipalities.

The preferred site for the WPPP Generating Station is the North Steptoe Valley Site. The Butte Valley Site and the Spring Valley Site are feasible alternatives to the preferred site. The water supply system for each site includes well fields located within the same valley except for the Butte Valley Site which will require additional well fields in Steptoe Valley. The preferred power transmission system for each site includes two new transmission lines terminating in Southern Nevada and one new transmission line terminating in or near White Pine County. The preferred coal transportation system includes a new and upgraded railroad from the site to existing railroads in Northern Nevada. An alternate system includes a new railroad from the site to an existing railroad in Southern Nevada.

This technical report presents baseline data on social and economic systems in White Pine County, Nevada. This information was initially developed and used in the preparation of the WPPP Impact Alleviation Plan. In order to provide public participation in the development of the Impact Alleviation Plan, White Pine County established 13 subcommittees under the Power Plant Advisory Committee. These subcommittees participated in the preparation of this base-

line. After completion, the baseline was endorsed by the City of Ely, the County Board of School Trustees, and the County Regional Planning Commission in May 1982. In addition, the Board of County Commissioners endorsed the baseline in July 1982. This report has since been updated to reflect new information that has been made available, and it serves as the source of the abridged version found in Chapter 3 of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement issued by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management in October, 1983.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The construction and operation of the WPPP will result in an increase in population in White Pine County. This population increase could result in the need for additional social and public services. Mitigation measures for resulting impacts will be a part of the WPPP Impact Alleviation Plan. This technical report describes the existing socioeconomic conditions in White Pine County.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.1 SETTING

2.1.1 Location

White Pine County (County) comprises an 8905 square mile area in the east central part of the State of Nevada (State) and contains numerous mountain ranges, some over 11,500 feet above sea level. Population density averaged slightly less than one person per square mile in 1980.

Most land in the County is publicly owned and administered by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) or the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Land ownership patterns and the area's rugged topography have strongly influenced settlement patterns. The majority of the County's population lives in the City of Ely and the towns of Ruth and McGill, in proximity to one another. The City of Ely, the County seat, is located in the southern central portion of the County approximately 320 miles from Reno, 240 miles from Salt Lake City and 260 miles from Las Vegas.

Three sites are under investigation for development as a power plant site. Figure 2-1 shows the site locations, principal surface transportation routes, and proximate population centers.

2.1.2 Definition of the Socioeconomic Study Area

Primary effects on the "socioeconomic environment" will be examined within the context of contemporaneous development in the County. The County will therefore comprise the Socioeconomic Study Area. The socioeconomic environment is

defined as the natural environment modified by human activity, as manifested in an area's social and economic systems.

2.2 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.2.1 Population Trends

The population trends of the County and its principal cities between 1940 and 1982 are summarized in Table 2-1. Current population estimates for the County available from the Regional Planning Commission indicate that between 1980 and 1982 population increased approximately four percent, or 303 persons. These estimates were derived from current utility hook-up data available from Nevada Bell, 1982. Population estimates available from the Bureau of Business and Economic Research (University of Nevada at Reno) indicate the State's population increased 11 percent between 1980 and 1982, a significantly larger increase than that for the County.

White Pine County population declined 20 percent between 1970 and 1980 from 10,150 to 8167 persons. The closing of the Kennecott copper mine, a shutdown which began in 1976 and was completed in 1978, accounts for this decline. The Town of Ruth, west of the City of Ely and closest to the Kennecott mine, experienced a 38 percent population decline between 1970 and 1980. The Town of McGill, north of Ely and near Kennecott's McGill smelter, experienced the second largest population decline in the County during this period. These communities, essentially company towns, were more vulnerable to the mine's closure than was the City of Ely, where population declined 21 percent between 1970 and 1980.

Although the population declined in the County's urban areas between 1970 and 1980, the County's rural population increased by 30 percent. This increase may relate to

former Kennecott employees returning to their farms and/or self-employed status outside of the County's urban centers.

2.2.2 Population Profile

Table 2-2 presents selected demographic characteristics of the County. These data indicate that County sex distribution of males and females is almost equal, similar to that of the state. The population is mainly Caucasian; ethnic groups include people of Basque and Hispanic descent. Average household size is 2.68 which is slightly larger than the statewide average of 2.35 persons. Both averages are smaller than the national average of 2.75 persons per household. In 1970, 55 percent of County residents who were 25 years and older were high school graduates; the comparable national average was 52.3 percent. (Current data on educational attainment are not available.)

The County's proportion of young people (19 years and under) and elderly residents (60 and over) is slightly higher than the State; however, the younger working-age population (age 20 to 39 years) is substantially lower. The depressed economy and scarcity of employment opportunities accounts for this trend, since people age 20 to 39 are likely to leave the County to seek employment elsewhere.

The Kennecott mine closure between 1976 and 1978 resulted in a net out-migration rate of 28 percent, as exhibited in Table 2-3. In contrast, the State experienced a net in-migration rate of 53 percent.

2.2.3 Projected Population

Three sets of population projections for White Pine County are presented in Table 2-4. One was based on a

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cohort-survival model prepared by the Nevada State Planning Coordinator's Office (PCO), and the other two were based on a Demographic/Economic Impact Simulation Model (DEISM) employed by the Nevada Employment Security Department (ESD). The latter population projections considered anticipated economic development in the County with and without the M-X project.¹ The PCO cohort survival model project a low estimate of population growth, while the DEISM projections project moderate and maximum-growth estimates.

The data prepared by the PCO indicate that the County will grow at an annual rate of approximately 0.15 percent, netting a total increase of 3 percent by the year 2000. In comparison, the ESD projections anticipate an annual growth rate of approximately 1.25 percent assuming no M-X project, and an annual rate of two percent assuming the M-X project is built. Total population growth between the no-growth and maximum-growth projections that may occur between 1980 and the year 2000 ranges from 3 percent to 40 percent. These projections indicate that County population during the first year of full WPPP operation (1990) will range from 8291 and 10,730. The higher population of 10,730 is approximately 15 percent less than the County's highest population of 12,377 achieved in 1940.

The moderate-growth population projections in Table 2-4 are currently considered the most representative of a reasonable future growth estimate for the County for the following reasons:

¹ The U.S. Air Force was authorized in 1979 by the President to develop the M-X Missile System, to be deployed in Nevada and Utah. Plans for the system have changed a number of times, and significant M-X development in Nevada is uncertain.

- o The basing of the new M-X multiple protection shelter in Nevada is not likely, which effectively removes the maximum-growth projections from consideration.
- o It is unlikely that a low-growth estimate represents future conditions in the County because of industries' renewed interest in developing the area's natural resources.

The low-growth projection for 1995 is 14 percent below the most likely projection of 9757, and the high-growth projection for 1995 is greater than the most likely projection by 11 percent. A reasonable range of error in the most likely population projection is judged to be approximately five percent.

2.3 EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC BASE

The following sections describe employment patterns in the County and focus upon important economic sectors, linkages between sectors, major employers, and unemployment rates.

2.3.1 Employment by Sector

The most prominent employment sectors in the County economy have historically been mining, government, trade, and services. The phased closing of the Kennecott copper mine from 1976 to 1978 caused mining to drop from the largest to fourth largest employment sector. The leading sectors are government, trade, and service industries. Important growth sectors in the County economy between 1971 and 1980 were farming, construction, transportation and public utilities, and services. Employment by industry data are presented in Table 2-5.

2.3.2 Basic and Non-basic Employment

Basic employment is defined as employment which produces goods and services that are consumed outside the local economy. Non-basic employment produces goods and services for local consumption and is generally supported by income generated from basic employment. An important measurement of the basic/non-basic relationship is the employment multiplier, which is the ratio of total employment (basic plus non-basic) to basic employment. The more well-developed an economy (i.e., the more services available locally), the higher the employment multiplier will be. The following discussion describes the basic/non-basic relationships in the County and presents employment projections.

The University of Nevada Bureau of Business and Economic Research (NBBER) analyzed 1970-1978 employment by industry in the County. Data on total government employment and non-farm proprietors were generated by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. The remaining data were provided by ESD. Employment estimates in Table 2-5 and those used by the NBBER differ slightly. The breakdown of basic and non-basic employment was derived from direct interviews in the business sector (mining and manufacturing, hotels and gaming, eating and drinking, transportation, service stations, and government) and from the DEISM provided by the PCO. This analysis indicated that basic employment was fairly steady from 1970 through 1974 (see Table 2-6). The mining sector was the County's principal employment source. In 1976, basic employment fell due to Kennecott's closure; however, non-basic employment did not decline so rapidly. The adjustment of the non-basic sector was slow, in part because those laid off acquired income through the Federal Trade Readjustment Act (FTRA). This income continuance supported non-basic employment while the FTRA payments ceased in April, 1979.

Between 1970 and 1976 the total employment to basic employment ratio averaged two. The period 1976 to 1978 averaged a 2.4 ratio because of the disequilibrium contributed by the Kennecott mine closure.

To update the basic/non-basic analysis, employment by industry data for 1979 and 1981 were evaluated. Although the industrial classifications used were not identical to those used by NBBER, the results of the two analyses are similar. The basic/non-basic multiplier is estimated to be above 1970-1976 levels at just over two, but it is decreasing as the non-basic sector adjusts to changing economic conditions. The results of the 1979-1981 analysis appear in Table 2-7.

It is assumed that the basic/non-basic proportions will return to equilibrium within the next few years. This ratio is expected to be approximately the same as that exhibited during the 1970-1975 period (Table 2-5).

2.3.3 Occupational and Industrial Structure

2.3.3.1 Mining Sector

Prior to 1978, the major employer in the County was the mining sector, specifically Kennecott. Kennecott operated a large mine near Ruth and a smelter near McGill, both of which at peak operation in 1973 employed 1485 workers. Operations at the mine began phasing out in 1975 and are now terminated. Employment at Kennecott with minimal mine and smelter operations was 848 in 1977. As of 1982, Kennecott employed approximately 330 persons in the smelting operation and office management. Table 2-8 shows the history and current status of Kennecott employment.

The County's major employer in the mining industry currently is American Selected Mineral Company (AMSELCO) which operates a gold mine at Alligator Ridge in the western portion of the County. The company employs 168 people, 14 of whom are temporary workers. Approximately 80 percent of the employees have been hired locally, and 20 percent have been hired from other areas. Employment varies between summer peaks, ranging from 150 to 170 employees. No layoffs or new hires are currently planned by AMSELCO. The company has little turnover and anticipates continuing its operations through 1992.

2.3.3.2 Government Sector

The largest employment sector in the County is the government sector. The largest government employer in 1982 was the White Pine County School District (WPCSD) which employed 245 people. The District has 101 teachers, 8 administrators, and 136 classified employees (secretaries, bus drivers, custodial, and support personnel). School enrollment briefly increased during 1980-81 as a result of a population influx due to speculation associated with the proposed M-X Project, but has since declined. Because of the current low enrollment, seven teaching positions and about five support positions will be eliminated during the 1983 school year. The WPCSD expects a continuing decline in enrollment and, consequently, in future employment.

The County employs approximately 225 persons for the County hospital and County government. This number has varied between 200 and 225, but no layoffs are currently anticipated. State government agencies represented in the County employ approximately 100 persons. Another major government employee is the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) which employs 57 people, principally in land management positions. The number of BLM employees in the County has

remained stable and is expected to continue in the future although these positions depend on federal budgeting. The City of Ely employs approximately 50 people, including supervisory personnel and laborers for such city operations as streets, water, sanitation, and landfill. Other area employers include the County's service industries such as hotels, restaurants, finance, insurance, and real estate.

2.3.3.3 Agricultural Sector

Although agriculture is a small employment sector in the County economy compared to other sectors such as government and trade (employment of about 279 in 1981²), its products are exported to other regions, and it is therefore a basic sector.

The agricultural economy of the County comprises alfalfa and other hay production and livestock operations. In 1980, approximately 22,000 acres were used for hay cultivation (14,000 of which were used for alfalfa production), and 48,800 tons were produced (Nevada Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, 1981). However, sales of hay (exports) in 1980 were estimated at \$682,000. Per-acre productivity has increased since in 1975, when 17,000 acres were used for hay cultivation (10,000 in alfalfa), and 35,400 tons were produced.

Ranching is an important agricultural sector in the County. In 1980, the 27,000 cattle and calves on farms and ranches ranked sixth in the State, up from 26,000 in 1975. The County also rated second in the State with 25,000 sheep

² University of Nevada Cooperative Extension Service, 1982. Employment estimate not compatible with those presented in Section 2.3.2 (160 employees in 1979 and 1980), primarily due to inclusion of non-wage and salary employees.

and lamb, lower than the 31,000 in 1976. Based on the County's share of the State's total stock of cattle, calves, sheep, and lamb, and total statewide cash receipts from marketing these commodities, the total value of 1980 production in the County is estimated at \$5,916,000. Thus, the total value of livestock and hay production in the County in 1980 is estimated at \$6.6 million.

2.3.4 Employment Ratio

The ratio of employed males to females in the County in 1980 was approximately three to one, with labor force participation rates for male and female workers of 70 percent and 30 percent, respectively. Nearly two-thirds of unemployed workers were females, indicating that women lack employment opportunities in the County. Most County employment opportunities are in agriculture, mining, construction, and manufacturing, industries generally dominated by men.

2.3.5 Labor Force and Unemployment

Table 2-9 summarizes the labor force and unemployment trends for the County between 1970 and 1982. The peak labor force in the County during the 1970 to 1980 period was approximately 4200 persons in 1970. Since that time, the total labor force has fluctuated, reaching a low of 3110 in 1979, which represented a 25 percent decrease since 1970. Between 1979 and 1981, however, the County labor force regained the percent loss in labor force because of several new mining and mineral exploration activities and speculation that the M-X project might be sited in the area. The seasonally adjusted County unemployment rate ranged from 6 percent of total labor force in 1970, to 24 percent in 1976, a year after Kennecott's mine operation began phasing out. The 1981 County unemployment rate was 6.8 percent of total labor force,

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of a solution of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β . It is shown that the system has a solution for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β if and only if the condition $\alpha + \beta = 1$ is satisfied.

2. In the second part of the paper, the problem of the uniqueness of the solution of the system of equations (1) is considered. It is shown that the system has a unique solution for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β if and only if the condition $\alpha + \beta = 1$ is satisfied.

3. In the third part of the paper, the problem of the stability of the solution of the system of equations (1) is considered. It is shown that the system has a stable solution for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β if and only if the condition $\alpha + \beta = 1$ is satisfied.

comparable to the 7.1 percent State average. The unemployment rate for the County increased to 17.2 percent in 1982 which was substantially higher than that for the State which was 11.5 percent.

2.3.6 Employment Projections

Projections of covered employment indicate that total employment in the County will increase by some nine percent by the year 2000. These increases have been projected based on renewed interest in mining of precious metals in the County, as evidenced by the AMSELCO (Alligator Ridge) mine which commenced operations in 1981. The employment projections, shown in Table 2-10, are not strictly comparable to previous projections noted above because they count only covered workers. However, the overall growth trend of nine percent between 1980 and 2000 is applicable and compatible with population projections as presented in Section 2.2. (In general, 90 to 95 percent of total employment is subject to unemployment compensation laws.) The projections indicate that the mining, finance, insurance, and real estate, services, and government sectors should grow most quickly, with the largest decline expected in the agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries sectors.

2.4 INCOME

Between 1970 and 1980, personal income in the County grew only 7.5 percent annually compared to an average annual State increase of 14.3 percent. Approximately 75 percent of State and County personal income comes from personal earnings. The components of personal income which include earnings, property income, and transfer payments, for the County and Nevada appear in Table 2-11.

Non-farm earnings (wage and salary plus proprietors' income) represent the majority (97.2 percent) of earnings in the County: approximately 78 percent of non-farm earnings was generated in the private sector and 20 percent was generated by government. Farm earnings decreased to two percent of the County's total between 1970 and 1980, consistent with state and national trends. In 1980, the mining sector accounted for 14 percent of total private earnings, far in excess of the State's rate.

The mining, manufacturing, and government sectors accounted for 50 percent of 1980 personal income in the County. The comparable State and national average was 23 percent. Major sources of wage and salary income in 1970 and 1980 are found on Table 2-12.

The County's average per capita income was consistently 14 to 20 percent below the State average between 1970 and 1980. After Kennecott's closure in 1978, the average per capita income in the County fell 21 percent below the State average, compared to 14 percent below in 1975. Table 2-13 shows per capita income for the County and State during the past decade.

The County's family income appears to have remained stable in relation to the state average. The U.S. Census estimated the median family income in the County at \$9111 in 1969, which was 85 percent of the Nevada median family income. The state ESD estimates the 1980 County median family income to be \$18,728, or 84 percent of the State median income of \$22,227.

Average annual wages per person rose 17 percent, from \$11,621 in the County in 1979 to \$13,640 in 1980. In contrast, the State's average annual wage rose ten percent,

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the cold. It was a sharp contrast to the warm blanket I had been sitting under. I looked up at the sky, which was a pale, overcast grey. The air felt heavy, and I could hear the distant sound of traffic. I took a deep breath, trying to clear my head. The world around me seemed so different from what I had expected. I was standing in the middle of a busy street, with cars and pedestrians moving in all directions. I felt a little lost, but I knew I had to keep going. I started walking, my feet hitting the wet pavement. The sound of my shoes was a familiar one, and it helped me to feel grounded. I looked down at my hands, which were slightly numb from the cold. I rubbed them together, trying to get some warmth. The sun was hidden behind thick clouds, and the light was soft and diffused. I felt a sense of peace, even though I was in the middle of a city. I knew that this was my chance to start over, and I was determined to make the most of it. I walked on, my mind racing with thoughts of the future. I knew that there would be challenges, but I was ready to face them. I was going to make a difference, and I was going to live my life to the fullest. I was going to be happy, and I was going to be free.

I had been thinking about this for a long time. I had been waiting for the right moment, the right place, the right person. And now, here I was, standing in the middle of it all. I felt a sense of purpose, a sense of direction. I knew that this was my chance to start over, and I was determined to make the most of it. I walked on, my mind racing with thoughts of the future. I knew that there would be challenges, but I was ready to face them. I was going to make a difference, and I was going to live my life to the fullest. I was going to be happy, and I was going to be free.

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from \$12,878 to \$14,168 per person. Average annual wages in the County per person were substantially lower than other counties in the State.

2.4.1 Income Distribution

In 1972, the greatest proportion of income was distributed to the "under \$5,000" category in the County and the State. By 1974, this distribution had shifted, with a higher percentage allocated to the "\$10,000-\$15,000" and the "\$15,000 or more" categories. The 1980 census data show a redistribution of income with over 50 percent in the \$15,000 or more category for the County as well as the State. This trend is consistent with the trend in wage increases discussed above. In addition, this trend is consistent with the average increase in wage rates between 1974-1980 recorded by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics which indicate the adjusted hourly earnings index during that time span increased approximately 48 percent to keep up with annual inflation rates between seven and nine percent. Table 2-14 shows the distribution of adjusted gross income in the County and Nevada for 1972, 1974, and 1980.

2.4.2 Projected Income

Between 1979 and 1995, total personal income and average wage per worker are projected to increase in the County. Per capita income, however, is expected to decrease somewhat. Table 2-15 shows income projections for the County developed by the University of Nevada in 1979. The projections assumed that wage rates in the County will rise in proportion to national wage rates, and that labor force participation rates will be constant. However, per capita income as a percent of U.S. per capita income was assumed to drop from the 1970 average of 95 percent to 73 percent due to the loss of

mining jobs. U.S. per capita income was projected to increase one percent per year and is shown in 1978 constant dollars. The validity of these projections is questionable due to the assumptions on mining employment, but no other authoritative projections are available on a county basis.

2.5 HOUSING

The following sections briefly describe housing in White Pine County. The information is based primarily on 1980 Census data, which although questionable are nonetheless generally indicative of local conditions.³

2.5.1 Existing Housing Characteristics

In the past decade, the number of housing units in the County has expanded by eight percent. During this same period, the total number of occupied housing units declined by five percent. As a result, the vacancy rate in the County over the past decade has almost tripled, rising from 6 percent in 1970 to 16 percent in 1980. Total estimated number of housing units for the County in 1980 was 3566 units, based on 1980 U.S. Census data.

As Table 2-16 indicates, the increase in total housing units was primarily due to an increase in the number of single family units (245) constructed between 1970 and 1980. The net increase in total housing units in the County also reflects an increase in the number of multiple units, by some 90 units. The proportion of mobile homes in the County

³ The accuracy of census data regarding total number of multiple family houses, available rentals, housing conditions and vacancy rate has been questioned by local officials.

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also provides a brief overview of the literature review and the methodology used in the study.

2. The second part of the paper presents the results of the study. It includes a detailed analysis of the data and a discussion of the findings. The results are presented in a clear and concise manner, with appropriate use of tables and figures.

3. The third part of the paper discusses the implications of the study. It includes a discussion of the limitations of the study and the conclusions drawn from the results. The implications of the study are discussed in a clear and concise manner, with appropriate use of tables and figures.

4. The fourth part of the paper provides a summary of the study. It includes a brief overview of the study and the conclusions drawn from the results. The summary is presented in a clear and concise manner, with appropriate use of tables and figures.

5. The fifth part of the paper provides a conclusion. It includes a brief overview of the study and the conclusions drawn from the results. The conclusion is presented in a clear and concise manner, with appropriate use of tables and figures.

to total housing stock declined by 2.5 percent over the past decade; the total number of mobile homes in the County declined by about 60 units.

Another factor contributing to the net increase in total housing units in the County was the replacement of inhabitable substandard housing units. The majority of the County's housing stock was constructed before 1940 when the population peaked at about 12,500 persons. It is probable, therefore, that a good portion of the County's housing stock could well be marginally habitable due to its age and questionable construction practices during the 1940s.

As noted, the total number of occupied housing units in the County declined by about five percent over the past decade. As indicated in Table 2-17, the principal contributing factor in the decline of occupied units was an overall reduction of 11 percent in renter-occupied units. However, total number of owner-occupied units also declined slightly (one percent) over this same period. These trends significantly contrast with State increases in owner- and renter-occupied units of 95 percent and 85 percent, respectively. However, they are consistent with the dramatic decline in County population (20 percent) that was experienced over the last decade.

Table 2-18 provides an indication of the distribution of housing in the County as of 1980. As indicated, the majority of housing is located in Ely Township, which is a census enumeration district that includes Ely, Ruth, McGill and Cherry Creek. With the majority of housing located in Ely Township, vacant housing also comprises a higher proportion (15.4 percent) of total number of units located in the township. The highest vacancy rates are to be found in the outlying areas of the County, particularly in those areas hit

hardest by the closure of Kennecott operations (i.e., McGill and Ruth).

2.5.2 Price of Housing

The PCO estimated the average market value of a single-family unit in the County to be \$65,000 in 1980. This estimate may not reflect the true value, however, because of speculation in anticipation of M-X Project-related development. The 1980 census indicates that 71 percent of owner-occupied units in the county is valued at less than \$40,000. Farmers House Administration (FmHA) records indicate that the average home price was \$48,000 during 1981. Average rent for two-bedroom units is \$250 to \$300, according to the Office of Community Services. One-third of occupied rental units rent for less than \$100 (this figure may understate actual rent since many low-rent units are subsidized).

2.5.3 Potential For New Housing

A new subdivision is planned for the eastern portion of the City of Ely. The subdivision, "Stargate Subdivision," will consist of 110 homes built in 10 phases. In addition, the Regional Planning Commission has recently given tentative approval to a 470 unit housing and mobile home development, located two miles north of Ely, east of McGill Highway. The potential also exists for developing 150 mobile home pads at 18 existing trailer parks in Ely. With some 140 vacant "habitable" housing units in the County, there would be a total of approximately 870 units available for occupancy if new housing were developed. Considerable vacant land with access to the city water and sewer systems in and around Ely could be developed for new housing. Much of this land, however, is publicly owned, or is owned by a few persons and may not be available. It may take several years to release government-owned land for the construction of homes.

2.6 COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

2.6.1 Transportation Systems

2.6.1.1 Roads

The County maintains 13,800 miles of roads. The City of Ely maintains city streets, for which an improvement plan is being prepared. Major city and county roads are listed with their 1978 traffic volumes and capacity, in Table 2-19, and are shown in Figure 2-2.

Although average daily traffic (ADT) reported in Table 2-19 is generally below the rated capacities of the roads listed, many roads managed by the City of Ely, the County, and the State require or will require improvement. The City of Ely street system has about 30.5 miles of improved and unimproved streets, with 80 percent in need of repairs. Some repairs are potentially extensive due to lack of good base material and the age of the asphalt surface. Such collector streets as Compton Street, Ogden Avenue, Lyons Avenue, North Street, Avenue "C", 13th Street, and Avenue "M" are in need of repair work. The Georgetown Ranch Road, managed jointly by the City of Ely and the County, may need roadway width and alignment improvements if growth in the area significantly increases the use of this road.

Roads under the jurisdiction of the County Road Department are adequate for current use. Exceptions are the following: 1) Cave Lake Road has narrow sections and blind curves which need safety improvements; and 2) Illipah Reservoir Road needs additional roadwork and gravel (the storage capacity of this reservoir was recently increased, which will increase recreational traffic along the road).

The State of Nevada Highway System is generally considered to be in poor condition in terms of surface and/or structural condition. Some of the State's primary routes were built 30 or more years ago, and most are at least 20 years old. To protect some of the more marginal roadways, the highway department has placed weight restrictions during the freeze-thaw periods (WPPP Transportation Subcommittee, 1982).

2.6.1.2 Rail

The Nevada Northern Railway Company provides freight service to Ely using connections with the Southern Pacific and Western Pacific lines in Elko County. The freight line is used by the Kennecott smelter and is adequate for current use.

2.6.1.3 Air

Yelland Airfield is operated by the County. The airport has two runways and is classed as a "trunk airport" which can accommodate carrier-type aircraft. Approximately 5300 passengers were serviced in 1978, and this figure has remained stable. Less than 20 percent of the airport's capacity is currently used. Plans are underway to extend the runway and general aviation facilities. However, a 1980 Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) ruling denied provision of federal funds to the County for such an extension.

The airport services commercial flights and local area charter flights. Sky West Airline currently provides commercial service to and from Yelland Airfield. The airline is receiving a \$1.1 million annual subsidy to serve Ely (and Elko) which will terminate in 1988. After 1988, Sky West can terminate service to Ely if it should choose to do so, according to the Airline Deregulation Act.

2.6.2 Utility Systems

The following sections describe the community infrastructures in the County and its principal cities. Table 2-20 summarizes these data for easy reference.

2.6.2.1 Water

Communities served by either public or privately-owned water systems include the communities of Ely, Ruth, and McGill. Individual wells supply the remainder of the County.

The City of Ely's water system is owned and operated by the Ely Municipal Water Department (MWD). Domestic and industrial water requirements in Ely are supplied from several sources, including Murry Springs, the North Street Well, and the Tenth and Avenue "M" Well (East Ely Well). MWD has certified water rights to all waters from these three sources, and is permitted to use a total of 14,476 acre-feet per year, or about 11 million gallons per day (gpd). Application has been made for additional rights. The three sources have a current actual capacity of 4700 gallons per minute (gpm) or 6.8 million gpd. Theoretically, the total capacity is 5400 gpm, but this rating is based upon the original capacity of the East Ely well, rated at 1700 gpm. This well was developed ten years ago, and it may not be feasible now to re-equip it to produce an additional 700 gpm above the present 1000 gpm.

MWD has a total storage capacity of 6.05 million gallons in its four storage tanks. Water use is metered for commercial users only, including apartments and trailer parks. Residential consumers are charged a flat rate, plus an outdoor watering surcharge in the summer. Present per capita use totals 400 gpd, or approximately 2 million gpd. Based on

current per capita use the Ely water storage system is sufficient for a total population of slightly less than 20,000 people. Currently, only 4882 persons live in Ely, and therefore, the system's excess capacity could satisfy about 15,000 additional people.

Long-range plans of the MWD include a 1.5 million gpd storage tank to serve the next pressure zone above the existing service area of the District.

Water for the town of Ruth is purchased by contract, wholesale and unmetered from Kennecott, which has certified water rights to the water supplied by Ward Mountain Springs. The flow rate is 100 to 300 gpm (144,000 to 432,000 gpd). During drought years, however, flow fell as low as 75 gpm (108,000 gpd), which was adequate for only 310 persons at 350 gallons per capita per day. Lack of recharge in drought years clearly has a significant impact on available supply. Water storage for Ruth is provided by one 300,000-gallon tank which runs through Kennecott's two water tanks (1 million gallons each). Assuming a per capita use of 400 gpd the Ruth storage system is sufficient for a total population of 750. Currently 456 persons live in Ruth; excess capacity for 290 persons exists in the storage system. However, the system is deteriorated and new lines are needed. No improvements are planned for the next several years.

The town of McGill depends totally on Kennecott for its water supply and storage.⁴ A 600 gpm (0.9 million gpd) well in McGill also supplies water to the local system. It is estimated that 1419 persons live in McGill. Assuming

⁴ Actual rate of water flow to McGill from Kennecott cannot be determined since records have not been kept, flow is unmetered, and several inlets supply water to the community.

a per capita use demand of 400 gpd, demands would total about 0.6 million gpd. Water is stored in two 300,000-gallon tanks, a one million gallon tank, and a 36-inch, seven-mile-long pipeline. Water storage is adequate for some 3700 persons, assuming 400 gallons per capita per day is the rate of utilization. While the system in McGill appears large enough to serve an additional 2200 persons, the entire water system is considered old and in need of replacement.

2.6.2.2 Waste Water Treatment

The City of Ely Sanitation Department operates the sewage treatment plant and maintains sewer mains in all areas of the city, including East Ely. The plant was constructed in 1968 and uses an extended aeration process followed by oxidation (evaporation/percolation in five settling ponds). Current plant effluent does not meet discharge limitations set by the State discharge permit and does not meet secondary treatment plant criteria. The State of Nevada has not taken any action, in recognition of planned improvements and upgrading such as removing old flushing systems, replacing old collector lines, and construction of a new land application system.

The existing system has an average daily flow of 1.1 million gpd, with a peak flow of 1.6 million gpd. Assuming a service population of 4882, average daily per capita flow is 225 gallons. Plant effluent is discharged at the city-owned 2100-acre Georgetown Ranch where it is used for irrigation in the summer. In the winter, high percolation rates allow adequate storage capacity. System capacity is slightly reduced by infiltration, estimated at some 0.32 million gpd. With the average "design" flow of 1.8 million gpd, the Ely sewer system could handle a total population of slightly more than 8000 persons at 225 gallons per capita per day. This

capacity could be increased by the addition of oxidation ponds. With the current population estimated at 4882, the system could accommodate an additional 3000 persons.

The Ely collection system may be inadequate to accommodate population growth. Depending on where in Ely growth occurs, the city may need to replace some existing collector lines. Minimum recommended collector line size is six inches, but many of the older lines are four inches in diameter with numerous service connections. Eight-inch lines or larger are preferred, and some ranging to 15 inches could be used in parts of the city. The trunk line to the treatment plant measures 18 inches.

The Ruth sewage facilities were constructed between 1950 and 1955. Sewer lines are six inches in diameter or larger and are still considered in good condition. The Town of Ruth has an oxidation-type petroleum and evaporation discharge system. The main line which serves the community discharges through a 12-inch drain into four oxidation ponds about one-half mile northeast of town. The discharge does not receive additional treatment. The Nevada State Health Division requires a minimum secondary treatment; effluent chlorination is required if the effluent discharges to an uncontrolled area with public access. Therefore, the system does not have a State permit. No data on demand or capacity are kept.

The McGill sewage system was originally constructed in the 1920s, and the lower elevations of the system were constructed in 1968. The system is not adequately mapped and shallow depths are found in some locations. Damage to the system has occurred from private excavations when lines have had structures constructed over them. In some cases, the lines run through basements of buildings. McGill has four separate collection systems.

The sewage collection system is in poor condition and needs reconstruction. Most lines, made of vitrified clay pipe, are 80 years old and need to be replaced. New interceptors, manholes, and cleanouts are needed for proper maintenance and inspection. Most sewage flows to treatment lagoons which belong to Kennecott and is then discharged to oxidation ponds located on the tailings area next to the smelting plant. Water from the ponds is reclaimed by Kennecott for other industrial uses. Location of the ponds on the tailings also provides dust control.

The treatment capacity of the lagoons has been assessed at about double the current use. The Kennecott lagoons may not be available to McGill in a few years. McGill has not yet obtained financing for a replacement system (Bynam, 1982). Some sewage is also discharged to a 60,000-gallon septic tank located southwest of town. The septic tank is poorly maintained, as evidenced by its raw sewage discharge.

The remainder of the County is served by individual septic tanks, cesspools, and underground disposal systems. Generally, percolation rates are satisfactory and the type of treatment is adequate.

2.6.2.3 Solid Waste

Solid wastes for Ely, Ruth, and McGill are disposed of at a sanitary landfill owned by the City of Ely. The landfill's capacity is adequate. Its total available acreage of 120 was designed to handle a population of 10,000 until the year 2005. Assuming per capita usage at the rate of 0.00021 acres per year, and a combined service population of about 7000 persons, only 34 acres would be required for the 1982 to 2005 period. Of the 120 acres identified for use, 110 are

still unused. Phase One of the Ely landfill is estimated to have two years of capacity left at the present site. When this capacity is met, the site can be extended to accommodate another phase for extended solid waste disposal (Hugh, 1982).

2.6.2.4 Other Utilities

Mt. Wheeler Power Company provides electrical power sufficient for all present and foreseeable future requirements. Mt. Wheeler Power Company currently has firm contract agreements for up to 123 megawatts (MW). Distribution facilities can be expanded as the need arises. The major substations and transmission facilities can handle anticipated load requirements.

Nevada Bell provides telephone service to the County. Installed total line capacity in the County as of March 1982 was 4300, with current use at 3553 lines, or 17 percent below system capacity.

As planned by Nevada Bell, additional capacity will be added to the system serving the County such that by October 1985 installed line capacity will approximate 7300 lines (Earl, 1982).

The County is also served by three propane gas outlets and numerous fuel oil distribution systems.

2.7 PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

2.7.1 Law Enforcement

Public protection in the County is under the jurisdiction of the County Sheriff. The City of Ely is currently

contracted to the Sheriff's Department for its law enforcement. The Sheriff's Department has 22 police officers (about 2.7 officers per 1000 persons, above the standard of 1.5 per 1000 persons) and 10 administrative personnel, including jailers. The main station is in Ely, and part-time deputies cover Lund and Baker. Equipment includes 15 patrol cars and one four-wheel drive vehicle. The jail in Ely can handle 16 males and 4 females. An average of 17 cells has been used per day since January 1982.

The Ely area has three Highway Patrol personnel and one Motor Carrier Agent, each with has one assigned unit. The Highway Patrol units are adequately equipped for emergencies and accident investigation. The motor carrier unit is also equipped for emergencies and for commercial vehicle enforcement. These units are responsible for 530 miles of paved road in the Ely area as well as the Pioche, Eureka, Wells, and Wendover areas.

The Sheriff's Department is also responsible for the White Pine Ambulance Service. Four ambulances and a fifth for standby purposes (e.g., football games) serve the area.

Despite the high per capita staffing level, the Sheriff's Department reports that it is currently operating at capacity, and that felony crimes and jail occupancy have risen significantly since the end of 1981. It is not known whether this trend will continue.

The court system in the County includes a county court with justices of the peace in Lund and Baker, and an Ely municipal court with one judge, one justice of the peace, and one district judge.

The County is also served by the Juvenile Probation Department, with one full time officer and one Vista worker.

The current case load consists of 20 juveniles on formal probation, 8 pending formal court action, and 3 pending final court disposition. The Juvenile Probation Department also hears juvenile traffic court hearings, custody or child neglect hearings, and formal petitions for juveniles on a weekly basis. In combination with these other duties, staffing is somewhat insufficient to handle case load.

Although the number of cases has remained constant over the past several years, the severity of juvenile problems and offenses has increased. The State's juvenile institutions are generally over capacity, adding to the difficulty of treatment. One detention facility presently houses a total of eight juveniles.

2.7.2 Fire Protection

Fire protection for the City of Ely is provided by the City Fire Department. The Fire Department has 6 paid staff and 40 volunteers to service the city and the townships. The balance of the County townships each have small volunteer departments. Information on the department and equipment is outlined in Table 2-21 and Table 2-22. The BLM provides fire protection service for public lands.

The Ely Fire Department's equipment is adequate but some pieces are relatively old. For example, in addition to the newer units, the City of Ely claims 1928, 1950, and 1957 trucks for its insurance rating. The American Insurance Association (AIA) fire rating of five indicates that the department can adequately service the housing within the incorporated boundaries of Ely. Development patterns within the city indicate that a substation may be needed soon to service the higher-valued developments on the east side; however, current response time (about 13 minutes to the airport at maximum) appears to be adequate (Spear 1982).

Additional hydrants are planned throughout the City of Ely to provide better fire protection. Water delivery capabilities are generally good; except for small areas in East Ely and Murry Canyon, fire hydrants are available and pressure is adequate. According to AIA ratings for fires outside of the city, fire protection is inadequate for the amount and condition of housing stock. To maintain its insurance rating the city cannot use its equipment outside of city boundaries. The city of Ely is contracted by the County to supplement County protection and be on call for County fires. (This activity does not compromise the fire rating for Ely.)

The most significant problem for fire protection in areas outside the city is water delivery. McGill and Ruth have water supplies, but water mains and infrastructures are old and incapable of handling additional demands. Lund and Preston have water but no infrastructure capable of transporting it for firefighting. Baker and Cherry Creek do not have adequate water supplies or water systems.

Standards for water delivery depend upon the size of building, type of construction, and other factors. Strict enforcement of building and fire codes would reduce the demand for firefighting but would not eliminate the need for improvements to the system throughout the County.

2.7.3 Hospitals, Clinics, and Health Care Services

Physical health care in the County is provided by health care personnel and facilities described in Table 2-23. The William Bee Ririe Hospital, operated by the County, is the principal health care facility. The hospital was opened in 1969 and is a primary short stay facility. The number of hospital beds per 1000 population is 5.4, which is above the

national average of 4.4 beds. The hospital has a low utilization rate and could service increased health care demands. Only emergency cardiovascular treatment is offered; however, the hospital does provide other critical care and respiratory therapy. The facility also has two operating rooms. The intensive care unit reserves one bed for trauma cases.

Other health care facilities in the area include the White Pine Care Center which provides long-term care in the form of skilled nursing, intermediate care, and adult group care. This facility has a high utilization rate, and 60 percent of its patients come from outside the County. There are public health and home health care facilities in the County as well as out-patient facilities at the Eastern Nevada Medical Center.

The number of health care personnel in the County is sufficient to meet current needs, with the possible exception of private optometric and dental care. The Nevada Office of Health Planning Resources estimates a 1981 shortage of one dentist in the County. The ratio of physicians to population compares favorably with the rural Nevada average and the planning standard of one physician per 3500 population.

Specialized health services available in the County include obstetrical and pediatric care (no intensive care capacity), cardiovascular services, and physical therapy. Public health services include immunization, primary care, rural public health nursing, and home health services. County health care expenditures per capita have risen significantly since 1978, from \$15.40 per person to \$27.27 per person.

The primary mental health facility in the County is the Nevada Department of Human Resources' Community Counseling Center in Ely. Services provided to White Pine, Lincoln, and

Eureka counties include individual and family counseling, community outreach, day treatment, psychological and psychiatric evaluation, and drug and alcohol counseling. The Counseling Center is staffed by six mental health professionals and is visited once monthly by two consulting psychiatrists and resident psychiatrists (Bellander, 1982). The Counseling Center's budget during FY 1981-82 was \$257,000, of which 74 percent was used for such personnel expenses as salaries and benefits. State or federal sources supply about 90 percent of the Counseling Center's revenues, and 10 percent comes from fees. The staff is fully utilized, but the Counseling Center has no waiting list (Harley, 1982).

2.7.4 Social Services

Social support systems in the County include: 1) services for the elderly such as meals, transportation, and employment programs; 2) youth services such as pre-schools, day-care, and training and rehabilitation programs; 3) vocational rehabilitation services for the handicapped, blind, and developmentally disabled; and 4) housing subsidy programs. Table 2-24 lists the social services available in the County and their level of use. Additional social services appear in the Appendix.

The Small World Day Care Center is a licensed child day care and development service that cares for children between the ages of four weeks and ten years. About 40 percent of its clients are single-parent families. The Day Care Center is licensed for 30 children but will soon be licensed for 60, and adequate space is available. The Day Care Center once had a waiting list, but currently the only potential clients are those who need off-hour care (Breedon, 1982). With the loss of CETA and senior citizen program staffing assistance, additional funding will be necessary to

provide the staff for the 30 additional clients. Provided that additional funding is obtained, no problems with service adequacy are projected.

The White Pine County Youth Center provides recreation corporation funded entirely through private donations and staffed by volunteers. The level of service provided is below the needs of the community (Nimen, 1982).

The White Pine County Welfare Department provides emergency assistance on an ad-hoc basis to indigent people and to the needy who are ineligible for assistance in more formal programs. Its staff consists of two persons. The budget for FY 1981-82 was \$100,800, derived from the State City/County Relief Tax fund. Case loads are difficult to determine. Financial and other types of aid to clients are decreased as budgeted funds are depleted; this is currently the case. Small increases in the department's budget allocation are projected for the immediate future (Reck, 1982).

The American Red Cross provides shelter, food, clothing, blood and blood products, medical and nursing care, emergency disaster assistance, and safety services. It is funded solely through the United Way of White Pine County, but United Way is considering not conducting a fund drive due to disinterest in the community. Staff consists of one part-time person, a Chairman and Board of Directors, and many volunteers (Lani and McIntosh, 1982). The service capacity and demand for Red Cross Services cannot be reliably assessed, but funding appears to be a problem.

The White Pine County Chamber of Commerce, with a staff of two, provides information referral, tourist, and business promotion services. The FY 1981-82 budget was \$69,000, 60 percent of which went toward general operations.

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Funding sources are primarily miscellaneous operating revenues. Members dues total \$20,000, the county provides \$6000 for advertising, and hotel room taxes provide \$3000. The Chamber's work load has increased recently, due primarily to inquiries related to WPPP (Whitehurst, 1982).

Community Health Nursing, a County agency, provides a wide variety of public health services to the County and southern Eureka County. Staff consists of one public health nurse and a secretary. Funding consists of 60 percent State and 40 percent County monies. Since the loss of one position two years ago due to State funding cuts, Community Health Nursing has been understaffed. Its budget was approximately \$50,000 during FY 1981-82, \$31,000 of which was derived from the State, \$15,000 from the County, and the remainder from the White Pine Schools and Eureka County (Madsen, 1982).

The Nevada Home Health Service is a private non-profit organization providing home care, homemaking services, physical therapy, and extended care to elderly clients. Staff consists of nine part-time employees. Approximately 3500 hours of health care were provided in the County during 1981. Currently, 18 clients are serviced, and the organization could accommodate up to 20-22 clients by increasing hours. Funding comes primarily from Medicare and State, Federal, and limited County sources, with minor contributions in the form of client fees. Future funding is uncertain (Carrick, 1982).

The State of Nevada Department of Human Resources Vocational Rehabilitation Division provides counseling and guidance, medical evaluations and services to reduce employment handicaps, vocational training, and other employment-related services. The District Office in Ely is responsible for White Pine, Lincoln, and Eureka counties and has one unit supervisor and a secretary. Due to time demands placed on the

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and a list of the names of the persons who have been engaged in the work.

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unit supervisor, it has been necessary to assign some cases to the Elko counselor (Nichols, 1982).

2.8 EDUCATION

During the early 1970s, when Kennecott was in full operation, school enrollments in the County stood at about 2600 students, close to the 2700-student capacity of the White Pine County School District (WPCSD). Since then, enrollment has fallen to its present level of about 1638 students, approximately 60 percent of the WPCSD capacity. Enrollment is anticipated to stabilize over the next few years (McOmber, 1982).

Table 2-25 lists educational facilities in the WPCSD as well as the capital improvements required if the system is to operate at or near its design capacity of 2700 students. These facilities are, for the most part, older buildings which need upgrading to meet fire standards and to reduce maintenance costs.

The WPCSD has not had problems with accreditation. The average enrollment per teacher is 21.15 students, below the State average of 22.51 students. The average expenditure per student for the 1980-81 school year was \$1662, slightly above the State average due to the lower student-teacher ratio and higher transportation costs in the County.

Although data are not yet available to accurately define the problem, the WPCSD bus fleet may need some updating (McOmber, 1982). A needs assessment is being performed for the school district by the University of Nevada-Reno Educational Research and Development Center, and a transportation assessment is forthcoming.

2.9 CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

2.9.1 Recreation Facilities

The County has a number of natural resources and cultural facilities that are popular for sightseeing, camping, fishing, hunting, biking, and picnicking including:

- o Lehman Caves National Monument.
- o Wheeler Peak Scenic Area.
- o Cave Lake State Park.
- o Ruby Lake National Wildlife Refuge.
- o Humboldt National Forest.
- o Ward Charcoal Ovens.
- o Ward Mountain Area.
- o Commins Lake.
- o Illipah Reservoir.
- o Bird Creek Picnic Grounds.
- o Berry Creek Picnic-Company Grounds.
- o Success Summit Camp Area.
- o Mountain ranges, including the Snake Range, Schell Creek Range, Egan Range, and Diamond Range.
- o Ghost towns such as Hamilton and Taylor.

The County's streams and lakes provide many opportunities for water-based recreational activities. With 156 recreational sites, the County has the second largest number in the State, many of which are camping facilities. The County registered the highest visitor attendance for water-oriented recreation facility usage outside of the Reno, Carson, Tahoe, and Las Vegas areas of Nevada. Nearly 500,000 visitor days were estimated for 1970. Projections suggest considerable future growth; however, since the early 1970s, recreational usage has decreased.

The U.S. Forest Service reports that its developed camping facilities are running at occupancy rates of approximately 35 percent. Use of facilities can be considerably increased without major capital improvements.

The County is one of the State's primary big game hunting areas. Mule deer are the primary big game, but antelope, Rocky Mountain elk, and mountain lion are also hunted on a limited basis. Trappers in the County harvest a significant number of bobcats, coyotes, and foxes each year (Wilkin and Marsh, 1982). There is also a variety of game birds hunted during the fall season.

The following recreational facilities are located in the Ely area:

- o Broadbent Park (includes football, baseball, concession stand plus children's play apparatus, about 4-5 acres).
- o County Park (includes trees, grass, enclosed picnic benches, duck pond, indoor swimming pool and library).
- o Little League lighted baseball diamond (includes concession stand, announcer's booth).
- o Steptoe Park (has large grassy area, no facilities, about five acres).
- o Five elementary school playgrounds (Murray - basketball court; Central - playground equipment; High Street - tennis court; East Ely Middle School - no grass; Sacred Heart - private).

- o Six neighborhood parks (grassy areas, three basketball courts, three ice skating facilities, one-half acre each).
- o Senior citizens' center at the old Ely train depot.
- o Public museum (includes old locomotives).
- o Nine-hole golf course and tennis courts north of East Ely.
- o City-owned stable rental.
- o County Fairgrounds.
- o Bristlecone Convention Center (contains office space, meeting rooms, food warming facilities, auditorium).
- o Marich Field softball complex (contains concession stand, announcer's booth).

The following facilities are located in McGill:

- o Copper Park (outdoor swimming pool, park about one acre large).
- o McGill Grade School grounds.
- o Lighted ball field (two diamonds, field about two acres).

The following recreational facilities are located in Ruth:

- o Elementary school play field.
- o Community park (one acre).
- o Baseball field.

Acreages for all of the above community recreational facilities are not available, but given the number of national and State facilities available, recreational opportunities overall appear to be adequate. Specialized needs exist in the following areas (Picker, 1982):

- o Community centers.
- o Racquetball/handball courts.
- o Health clubs (indoor jogging and sauna).
- o Winter recreation trails.

2.9.2 Libraries

The County has a relatively new 8400-square-foot library facility located in Ely, with over 25,000 volumes available. In addition, residents can obtain books by inter-library loan (that is, they can obtain books from any public library within the State, including the University of Nevada system libraries). The County also maintains a small branch in McGill and operates a bookmobile for rural residents. The entire County library system has about 30,000 volumes.

2.9.3 Churches

A variety of religious denominations exist in the County. Although the Catholic Church and Latter Day Saints (LDS) Church are the predominant religions in the area, other churches include Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist, Nazarene, Seventh Day Adventist, Greek Orthodox, Southern Baptist, Assembly of God, Jehovah's Witness, First Church of Christ Scientists, Church of Christ, and Emmanuel Baptist.

2.9.4 Public Buildings

The County and the City of Ely government offices are housed in several buildings, some of which are considered to be less than adequate to meet service needs (Kald, 1982). The County Courthouse has recently been restored and remodeled; however the Courthouse Annex has several physical plant problems (e.g., structure, electrical, and fire safety). Other government buildings such as the Detention Center and Extension Service Office are in delapidated condition. Although square footage figures are not available, the City Hall is adequate for the city and provides office space for the Regional Planning Commission. Both the County and city share the new public safety building, located on the Pioche Highway.

2.9.5 Hotel/Motel Rooms

There are 18 motels with 450 units and one hotel with 63 rooms in the Ely area. The demand for rooms is jointly created by tourists (especially in the summer) and temporary employees located in the area. Summer occupancy rates generally average from 75 percent to 80 percent, but winter occupancy rates fall to about one-third. The recent oil and gas exploration activity has brought workers to the area, and occupancy of weekly rooms is near 100 percent (Strachan, 1982).

2.9.6 Television, Radio, and Newspapers

Six television channels are transmitted via relays to the County: KTVX, KUTV, and KSL originate in Salt Lake City (VHF and UHF); KOLO and KTVN originate in Reno; and KENO originates in Las Vegas. In addition, PBS, an education station is brought in by VHF Channel 13 (Las Vegas). Cable TV systems will most likely be available in the near future.

The local AM station, KELY, broadcasts 6 days a week, from 6 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. An FM station, KSL, from Salt Lake is brought in via radio transmitter.

The Ely Daily Times is published Monday through Friday except for holidays. Other papers are freighted in from Las Vegas and Reno every day of the week. The Nevada State Journal is delivered by local paper carriers.

2.9.7 Financial Institutions

The County is served by the following financial institutions: First National Bank of Ely; Nevada National Bank; First Western Savings Association; Nevada First Thrift; and Nevada Bank and Trust.

2.10 LAND USE

2.10.1 Existing Land Use and Local Ownership Patterns

The County contains 8905 square miles allocated as shown on Table 2-26. Land ownership is presented in Figure 2-3.

2.10.1.1 Public Land

Approximately 97 percent of County land is public land managed by the BLM, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), and U.S. Forest Service. These lands are under multiple-use management for grazing, hunting, forestry, fishing, mineral extraction, rangeland, recreation, and wildlife habitat. The BLM is responsible for the majority of land in the County (77 percent) and is currently evaluating its lands for potential wilderness designation; livestock, wildlife, and feral horse grazing utilization; and public land areas that would be more appropriately managed in private ownership.

2.10.1.2 Private Lands

Agricultural, vacant, and developed acreage estimates have not been made for the County. Most of the total 306 square miles of private land is used for agriculture. Agricultural land is concentrated in the County's north-south valleys including Steptoe, Spring, and Newark valleys, as well as in the Preston-Lund area in the southern part of the County. The majority of the County's agricultural land is used for pasture and rangeland. Hay production accounts for about 80 percent of harvested cropland.

Urban developed private land is centered around the city of Ely, the towns of Ruth and McGill, and to a lesser extent around the communities of Lund and Baker. The County General Plan update, prepared in 1976, has identified lands adjacent to Ely and McGill in Steptoe Valley as suitable for urban development. Substantial portions of Ely, Ruth, and McGill are undeveloped and could support urban growth. Table 2-27 displays the land uses in these urban areas.

2.10.2 Land Management Controls

2.10.2.1 Public Land

The majority of public land in the County falls under the management of the BLM and U.S. Forest Service. The BLM has two resource areas within its Ely District for which Resource Management Plans are being developed. All of the County lies within the Ely District which also encompasses portions of Lincoln and Nye Counties. The Egan Resource Area is the western portion of the District and the Schell Resource Area is the eastern portion. The Schell Resource Management Framework Plan was completed in July 1983. The Egan Resource Management Plan will be finalized in 1984.

The U.S. Forest Service manages national forest lands within the County. The agency is developing a management plan for lands under its jurisdiction which will outline management guidelines. As a result of the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II) process, two additional planning areas have been identified which are eligible for consideration as federally designated wilderness areas. These two areas lie in the Snake Range. If the areas are designated as national wilderness areas, development controls would most likely be implemented.

2.10.2.2 Private Land

Several types of land use regulations apply to privately-held County land. The County-wide Regional Planning Commission oversees the implementation of a city/County zoning ordinance, city and County subdivision regulations, and a 1970 General Plan (the proposed 1976 and 1978 General Plans have not been formally adopted or implemented). Both the County and city subdivision ordinances will be modified within the next year. The County zoning ordinance is under review and may undergo substantial revision. Provisions are being considered to include power generating facilities in the General Plan. The General Plan for the County and the city of Ely will be updated and revised as staff and expertise are available. It is proposed that implementation of the plan include a downtown improvement plan for Ely.

2.10.3 Land Productivity for Alternative Sites

The rangelands of the County have provided grazing for domestic livestock since the first entry of sheep and cattle into the area. In order to standardize the evaluation of rangelands, it has become common practice by ranchers, administering agencies, and others having interest in land

use, to measure rangeland production in animal unit months. An animal unit is the equivalent of a mature beef cow, weighing 800 or more pounds, with or without an unweaned calf. An animal unit month (AUM) is the amount of forage or feed required by an animal unit for one month. This requirement (when based on forage consumed per day totaling 26 pounds) equals approximately 800 pounds per AUM.

Shallow Calcareous Loam (representative for the County) in an average year has a potential production average of 400 pounds per acre, of which an estimated three-fourths will be useable and available as livestock forage. An acre of Shallow Calcareous Loam would therefore provide approximately 300 pounds of livestock forage under proper stocking and range management. In keeping with the needs of the rangeland, only 50 percent, or 150 pounds per acre, should be removed by livestock. The 150 pounds remaining on the grazing lands will serve to protect soils from erosion, recycle nutrients, add to organic matter, conserve the vigor of the key forage species, and generally enhance plant growth conditions. The 150 pounds of useable forage per acre divided into the 800 pounds per AUM results in an acre per AUM requirement equal to 5.3.

Available data from the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) and field surveys were used to estimate the land productivity of the three WPPP sites. These estimates are listed in Table 2-28. Compared with the 5.3 acre per AUM requirement for the representative ecological site occurring in the County (Shallow Calcareous Loam), the three WPPP sites are lower in potential productivity.

A similar evaluation was used to estimate land productivity associated with railroad corridors. The AUM values for the corridors represent a range of land productivity for the ecological sites affected by railroad corridor

development in the County. The SCS values are representative of an average stocking rate of 18.75 acres per AUM. Applying this data, the AUMs (and acres) associated with the preferred northern railroad corridors for the Butte Valley Site, North Steptoe Valley Site, and Spring Valley Site are 25 (465), 6 (105), and 56 (1042), respectively. Similar information for the southern railroad corridors are 94 (1106), 33 (620), and 16 (302), respectively.

2.11 GOVERNMENT AND FINANCE

2.11.1 Local Government Structure

The County has three major governmental units: the County; the WPCSD; and the City of Ely. The County is governed by a Board of Commissioners and is responsible for assessment and recording, County roads, County Sheriff, and the courts. The County also administers the budgets of the towns of Ruth and McGill, the Baker and Lund townships, and contributes to the Regional Planning Commission, the Ely Fire Department, and the cemetery.

The city government consists of a mayor and council which administers streets and roads, sanitation, water, police and fire protection (police protection is contracted to the County), the cemetery, and parks and recreation. The school district is governed by an elected board which administers schools and support services for the entire County.

2.11.2 Finance

Table 2-29 summarizes the most important sources of tax revenues for State and local governments in the County. (There is no personal income tax in Nevada.) Table 2-30 shows the relative contribution to local government general funds

for each major revenue source for FY 1981-1982. More current information is currently being developed by the County to reflect general fund revenues and expenditures.

Both the city and County depend heavily on sales tax receipts. Property tax revenues and federal in-lieu-of-tax payments are next in importance for the County. The city, on the other hand, derives more revenue from licenses and fees than from property taxes.

The WPCSD receives the majority of its revenue from the State distributive fund, which derives its revenues from statewide gaming taxes. The second most important source of income for the school district is the sales tax.

Table 2-31 presents the current bonding and ad valorem taxing capacity of the three governing units. The state limits the amount of debt local government can issue in bonds. This limit is specified as a percent of the assessed value. Currently, these limits have not been reached by any of the three governing units. Because no long-term debt has been issued in bonds for recent years and the school district is completely debt free, bond ratings have not been established.

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TABLES

Table 2-1
Population Trends in White Pine County
(1940-1982)

	<u>1940</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1982^a</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>		
							<u>60-70</u>	<u>70-80</u>	<u>80-82</u>
City of Ely ^b	4140	3558	5814	6168	4882	5063	+6	-21	+4
Town of McGill	NA	2297	2195	2164	1419	1472	-1	-34	+4
Town of Ruth	NA	1244	NA	731	456	473	NA	-38	+4
County Balance	NA	2325	1799	1087	1410	1462	-40	+30	+4
White Pine County	12,377	9424	9808	10,150	8167	8470	+4	-20	+4
NEVADA	110,247	160,083	285,278	488,738	800,493	886,543 ^{cb}	+71	+64	+11

^a Regional Planning Commission, 1983, as derived from utility hook-ups.

^b For years 1940 through 1970, the data includes the population of East Ely which was annexed by the City of Ely in 1976.

^c Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of Nevada at Reno, 1983.

NA: Not Available.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1980.

Table 2-2

Population Profile of White Pine County
(1970-1980)

	<u>White Pine County</u>		<u>Statewide</u>
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1980</u>
<u>Total Population</u>	10,150	8167	800,493
<u>Sex Distribution (percent)</u>			
Males	50.5	50.4	50
Females	49.5	49.6	50
<u>Age Distribution (percent)</u>			
19 and under	41.2	36	34
20 to 39	25.6	28	35
40 to 59	21.5	21	19
60 and over	11.7	15	12
<u>Race/Distribution (percent)</u>			
White	97.3	93.3	87.4
Black	0.09	0.14	6.4
Native American	1.9	2.8	1.6
Other	0.7	3.8	4.5
<u>Average Persons per Household</u>	3.25	2.72	2.63
<u>Educational Attainment of Persons 25 years and older (percent)^a</u>			
Less than 5 years		2	2
High school graduate		55	65
Four or more years of college		7	11

^a Percent of total 1970 population, the latest year for which these data were available.

Source: State of Nevada, Office of Community Services, 1982.

Table 2-3

Migration Characteristics of White Pine County
(1970-1980)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Natural Increase</u>	<u>Total Net Change 1970-1980</u>	
				<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate (%)</u>
White Pine County	1727	888	839	-2822	-28
Nevada	95,943	46,817	49,126	262,629	+53

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980.

Table 2-4

Population Projections for White Pine County
(1980-2000)

<u>Source</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1980-2000</u> <u>Change (%)</u>
PCO	8167	8237	8291	8345	8410	+3
ESD ^a	8167	8660	9285	9757	10,210	+25
ESD ^b	8167	9870	10,730	10,820	11,270	+40

^a Projections assume no M-X basing.

^b Projections assume M-X basing.

Sources: Nevada State Planning Coordinator's Office (PCO), 1979.
Nevada Employment Security Department (ESD), 1979.

Table 2-5

Employment by Type and Broad Industrial Sources in White Pine
County and the State of Nevada
(1971-1981)

SECTOR	Employment (percent of total)							
	1971	White	1973	White	1975	White	1977	White
	Nevada	Pine County	Nevada	Pine County	Nevada	Pine County	Nevada	Pine County
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	252,706 (100)	4345 (100)	285,206 (100)	4364 (100)	304,310 (100)	4110 (100)	352,398 (100)	3819 (100)
Non-Farm Proprietors	16,366 (6.5)	357 (8.2)	17,004 (6)	372 (8.5)	18,849 (6.2)	291 (7.1)	21,217 (6)	276 (7.2)
Farm Proprietors	2135 (0.8)	101 (2.3)	2135 (0.7)	101 (2.3)	1650 (5.4)	77 (1.9)	1828 (0.5)	85 (2.2)
Non-Proprietors, Farm	2272 (0.9)	65 (1.5)	2178 (0.8)	62 (1.4)	2456 (0.8)	97 (2.4)	2651 (0.8)	105 (2.7)
Agricultural Services, Forestry, Fisheries, Other	463 (0.2)	0 (0)	652 (0.2)	0 (0)	724 (0.2)	L (NA)	1001 (0.3)	D (NA)
Mining	8671 (3.4)	D (NA)	11,648 (4.1)	1037 (23.8)	4359 (1.4)	964 (23.5)	4320 (1.2)	680 (17.8)
Construction	13,431 (5.3)	141 (3.2)	18,686 (6.6)	132 (3)	12,601 (4.1)	73 (1.8)	19,828 (5.6)	D (NA)
Manufacturing	8671 (3.4)	D (NA)	11,648 (4.1)	D (NA)	12,185 (4)	357 (8.7)	15,180 (4.3)	294 (7.7)
Transportation and Public Utilities	14,308 (5.7)	212 (4.9)	15,979 (5.6)	232 (5.3)	16,924 (5.6)	241 (5.9)	18,874 (5.4)	226 (5.9)
Trade	41,245 (16.3)	754 (17.4)	47,110 (16.5)	693 (15.9)	51,571 (6.9)	693 (16.9)	61,236 (17.4)	691 (18.1)
Wholesale	NA	NA	NA	NA	8802 (2.9)	79 (1.9)	10,055 (2.9)	60 (1.6)
Retail	NA	NA	NA	NA	42,769 (14.1)	614 (14.9)	51,181 (14.5)	631 (16.5)
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	9495 (3.8)	52 (1.2)	10,694 (3.7)	63 (1.4)	11,140 (3.7)	67 (1.6)	13,459 (3.8)	84 (2.2)
Services	90,980 (36)	406 (9.3)	104,631 (36.7)	D (NA)	111,810 (36.7)	407 (9.9)	129,499 (36.7)	459 (12)
Government	49,694 (19.7)	781 (18)	50,790 (17.8)	735 (16.8)	60,081 (19.7)	838 (20.4)	63,865 (18.1)	834 (21.8)
Federal	18,511 (7.3)	129 (3)	17,883 (6.3)	113 (2.6)	22,086 (7.3)	189 (4.6)	21,305 (6)	155 (4.1)
State and Local	31,183 (12.3)	652 (15)	32,907 (11.5)	622 (14.3)	37,995 (12.5)	649 (15.8)	42,560 (12.1)	679 (17.8)

Table 2-5 (Continued)

SECTOR	1978		Employment (percent of total)		1980		1981	
	Nevada	White Pine County	Nevada	White Pine County	Nevada	White Pine County	Nevada	White Pine County
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	396,985 (100)	3,673 (100)	430,856 (100)	3,352 (100)	449,581 (100)	3,771 (100)	555,500	3,570
Non-Farm Proprietors	22,572 (5.7)	263 (7.2)	23,634 (5.5)	244 (7.3)	24,431 (5.4)	252 (6.7)	NA	NA
Farm Proprietors	2,047 (0.5)	94 (2.6)	2,043 (0.5)	93 (2.8)	2,036 (0.5)	93 (2.5)	NA	NA
Non-Proprietors, Farm	2,851 (0.7)	113 (3.1)	2,650 (0.6)	105 (3.1)	2,655 (0.6)	105 (2.8)	NA	NA
Agricultural Services, Forestry, Fisheries Other	1,101 (0.3)	D (NA)	1,268 (0.3)	L (NA)	1,374 (0.3)	D (NA)	NA	NA
Mining	4,184 (1.1)	408 (11.1)	4,680 (1.1)	205 (6.1)	6,095 (13.6)	337 (8.9)	7,900 (1.4)	540 (15.1)
Construction	25,898 (6.5)	D (NA)	27,810 (6.5)	106 (3.2)	26,232 (5.8)	244 (6.5)	25,700 (4.6)	170 (4.8)
Manufacturing	17,779 (4.5)	340 (9.3)	19,475 (4.5)	307 (9.2)	19,406 (4.3)	357 (9.5)	20,400 (3.7)	370 (10.4)
Transportation and Public Utilities	20,996 (5.3)	226 (6.2)	23,105 (5.4)	254 (7.6)	24,181 (5.4)	264 (7)	25,100 (4.5)	230 (6.4)
Trade	69,578 (17.5)	695 (18.9)	77,437 (18)	670 (20)	80,775 (18)	675 (17.9)	84,600 (15.2)	750 (21.0)
Wholesale	11,407 (2.9)	57 (1.6)	12,675 (2.9)	51 (1.5)	13,295 (3)	D (NA)	14,100 (2.5)	60 (1.7)
Retail	58,171 (14.7)	638 (17.4)	64,762 (15)	619 (18.5)	67,480 (15)	634 (16.8)	70,500 (12.7)	690 (19.3)
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	15,198 (3.8)	81 (2.2)	18,003 (4.2)	88 (2.6)	19,149 (4.3)	95 (2.5)	18,400 (3.3)	100 (2.8)
Services	147,904 (37.3)	464 (12.6)	162,042 (37.6)	448 (13.4)	171,203 (38.1)	524 (13.9)	175,000 (31.5)	590 (16.5)
Government	66,877 (16.8)	873 (23.8)	68,709 (15.9)	826 (24.6)	72,044 (16)	808 (21.4)	56,900 (10.3)	820 (23.0)
Federal	21,040 (5.3)	166 (4.5)	21,372 (5)	181 (5.4)	22,854 (5.1)	186 (4.9)	9,300 (1.7)	150 (4.2)
State and Local	45,837 (11.5)	707 (19.2)	47,337 (11)	645 (19.2)	49,190 (10.9)	622 (16.5)	47,600 (8.6)	670 (18.8)

NA: Not available.

D - not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential data.

L - less than 10 wage and salary jobs.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 1982.

Table 2-6

Basic and Non-Basic Employment in White Pine County
(1970-1978) (by Sector)

Basic and Non Basic Employ- ment by Sector 1970-1978		Mining and Manufacturing	Construc- tion	Transpor- tation	FIRE ^a and Other	Service Station	Eating & Drinking	Hotels & Gaming	Other Services	Govern- ment	Farm	Non- Farm Propri- etors	Total	Total Basic Employ- ment
1970	Basic	1580	0	58	0	81	21	89	0	50	170	79	2138	1.9
	Non Basic	16	102	44	448	78	140	55	168	690	0	238	1979	
	Total	1596	102	102	448	159	161	144	168	710	170	317	4117	
1971	Basic	1456	0	70	0	79	68	44	0	55	150	39	1961	2
	Non Basic	16	138	43	425	77	138	54	191	685	0	234	2001	
	Total	1472	138	113	425	156	206	98	191	740	150	273	3962	
1972	Basic	1449	0	87	0	83	20	84	0	56	160	24	1963	2.1
	Non Basic	16	187	45	446	79	142	56	197	664	0	241	2073	
	Total	1465	187	132	446	162	162	140	197	720	160	265	4036	
1973	Basic	1516	0	86	0	96	0	79	0	46	160	12	1995	2
	Non Basic	16	131	43	440	77	138	54	209	659	0	234	2001	
	Total	1532	131	129	440	173	138	133	209	705	160	246	3996	
1974	Basic	1602	0	104	0	86	11	94	0	57	180	17	2151	1.9
	Non Basic	16	93	43	451	77	138	54	200	673	0	234	1979	
	Total	1618	93	147	451	163	149	148	200	730	180	251	4130	
1975	Basic	1314	0	104	0	77	23	85	0	65	160	12	1840	2.1
	Non Basic	16	73	44	441	78	137	54	198	670	0	237	1950	
	Total	1330	73	148	441	155	160	139	198	735	160	249	3790	
1976	Basic	728	0	102	0	54	21	103	0	55	190	21	1274	2.5
	Non Basic	0	60	42	407	75	135	53	204	685	0	229	1890	
	Total	728	60	144	407	129	156	156	204	740	190	250	3164	
1977	Basic	964	0	105	0	83	77	117	0	70	150	29	1595	2.2
	Non Basic	13	81	36	423	65	117	46	245	700	0	198	1934	
	Total	977	81	141	423	148	194	163	245	770	150	227	3529	
1978	Basic	543	0	104	0	84	95	137	0	71	160	29	1223	2.6
	Non Basic	5	103	35	414	62	111	43	234	715	0	188	1910	
	Total	548	103	139	414	146	206	180	234	786	160	217	3133	

^aFIRE - Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.

Source: University of Nevada, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, July 1979.

Table 2-6

Basic and Non-Basic Employment in White Pine County
(1970-1978) (by Sector)

Basic and Non Basic Employ- ment by Sector 1970-1978		Mining and Manufacturing	Construc- tion	Transpor- tation	FIRE ^a and Other	Service Station	Eating & Drinking	Hotels & Gaming	Other Services	Govern- ment	Farm	Non- Farm Propri- etors	Total	Total Basic Employ- ment
1970	Basic	1580	0	58	0	81	21	89	0	50	170	79	2138	1.9
	Non Basic	16	102	44	448	78	140	55	168	690	0	238	1979	
	Total	1596	102	102	448	159	161	144	168	710	170	317	4117	
1971	Basic	1456	0	70	0	79	68	44	0	55	150	39	1961	2
	Non Basic	16	138	43	425	77	138	54	191	685	0	234	2001	
	Total	1472	138	113	425	156	206	98	191	740	150	273	3962	
1972	Basic	1449	0	87	0	83	20	84	0	56	160	24	1963	2.1
	Non Basic	16	187	45	446	79	142	56	197	664	0	241	2073	
	Total	1465	187	132	446	162	162	140	197	720	160	265	4036	
1973	Basic	1516	0	86	0	96	0	79	0	46	160	12	1995	2
	Non Basic	16	131	43	440	77	138	54	209	659	0	234	2001	
	Total	1532	131	129	440	173	138	133	209	705	160	246	3996	
1974	Basic	1602	0	104	0	86	11	94	0	57	180	17	2151	1.9
	Non Basic	16	93	43	451	77	138	54	200	673	0	234	1979	
	Total	1618	93	147	451	163	149	148	200	730	180	251	4130	
1975	Basic	1314	0	104	0	77	23	85	0	65	160	12	1840	2.1
	Non Basic	16	73	44	441	78	137	54	198	670	0	237	1950	
	Total	1330	73	148	441	155	160	139	198	735	160	249	3790	
1976	Basic	728	0	102	0	54	21	103	0	55	190	21	1274	2.5
	Non Basic	0	60	42	407	75	135	53	204	685	0	229	1890	
	Total	728	60	144	407	129	156	156	204	740	190	250	3164	
1977	Basic	964	0	105	0	83	77	117	0	70	150	29	1595	2.2
	Non Basic	13	81	36	423	65	117	46	245	700	0	198	1934	
	Total	977	81	141	423	148	194	163	245	770	150	227	3529	
1978	Basic	543	0	104	0	84	95	137	0	71	160	29	1223	2.6
	Non Basic	5	103	35	414	62	111	43	234	715	0	188	1910	
	Total	548	103	139	414	146	206	180	234	786	160	217	3133	

^aFIRE - Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.

Source: University of Nevada, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, July 1979.

Table 2-7

Estimated Basic and Non-Basic Employment in White Pine County
(1979 and 1980)

	Mining	Contract Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and Public Utilities	Trade	FIRE	Services	Government	Farm	Non-Farm Proprietors	TOTAL	Total Basic Employment
1979 Basic	205	0	297	224	335	0	149	200	198	35	1643	
Non-Basic	0	106	10	30	335	88	299	626	0	209	1709	2.0
Total	205	106	307	254	670	88	448	826	198	244	3352	
1980 Basic	337	0	347	214	338	0	173	200	198	36	1861	
Non-Basic	0	244	10	50	337	95	351	608	0	216	1910	
Total	337	244	357	264	675	95	524	808	198	252	3771	2.0
1981 Basic	540	0	360	185	375	0	195	205	NA	NA	1860	
Non-Basic	0	170	10	45	375	100	395	615	NA	NA	1710	2.0
Total	540	170	370	230	750	100	590	820	NA	NA	3570	

Note: Total employment figures differ slightly from those in Table 2-5 due to disclosure regulations.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Dames & Moore, 1982.

Table 2-8
Kennecott Employment - Selected Years

<u>Operations</u>	1973 ^b (Peak)	1977 ^b (Low)	1982 ^c
Mine	537	239	3
Mill	163	98	0
Smelter	207	90	118
General ^a	<u>587</u>	<u>421</u>	<u>210</u>
TOTAL	1494	848	331

^aIncludes clerical, unskilled workers, accounting and purchasing clerks.

^bEmployment with mine operations.

^cEmployment with mine closed.

Source: Kennecott Corporation, 1982.

Table 1-1

Summary of the data for the year 1960

Category	1960	1961	1962
Group A	100	110	120
Group B	200	220	240
Group C	300	330	360
Group D	400	440	480
Group E	500	550	600
Group F	600	660	720
Group G	700	770	840
Group H	800	880	960
Group I	900	990	1080
Group J	1000	1100	1200

The data for the year 1960 is as follows:

1. The data for the year 1960 is as follows:

2. The data for the year 1960 is as follows:

3. The data for the year 1960 is as follows:

Table 2-9

Labor Force and Unemployment Trend Summary by Place of Residence
(1970-1982)

<u>White Pine County</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Total Labor Force	4170	4040	3890 ^b	4320	4820
Unemployment Rate (percent)	6	24	6	6.8	17.2
Total Employment	3910	3090	3610 ^a	4030	4020
<u>State of Nevada</u>					
Total Labor Force	218,000	304,000	381,300	463,000	486,900
Unemployment Rate (percent)	6	9	7	7.1	11.5
Total Employment	205,100	276,900	354,400	429,900	427,700

^a Number of employed county residents. Numbers are not directly comparable to place-of-work figures presented in Table 2-7.

^b 1980 labor force figures represent actual 1980 census count. 1976-1979 and 1982 figures are estimates prepared by Nevada State Employment Security Department.

Source: Nevada Employment Security Department, 1983.

Table 2-10

White Pine County
Covered Employment^a by Industrial Sector
(1970-2000) (Average)

Sector	1970	1980	1970-1980 Change (%)	1985	1990	1995	2000	1980-2000 Change (%)
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	160	160	0	110	110	110	110	-31
Mining	1200	340	-72	308	360	412	489	+44
Construction	100	240	+140	114	126	128	134	-44
Manufacturing	400	340	-15	329	333	335	338	-1
Transportation, Communi- cations, Utilities	160	250	+56	214	225	228	235	-6
Trade	720	680	-6	702	718	714	734	-8
FIRE ^b	50	80	+60	87	100	107	117	+46
Services	380	540	+42	520	561	583	663	+23
Government	740	800	+8	800	848	887	944	+18
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	3910	3430	-12	3184	3381	3504	3764	+10

^a Covered employment includes workers subject to unemployment compensation laws.

^b Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.

Source: Nevada Employment Security Department, 1982.

Table 2-11

Components of Personal Income^a in White Pine County
and Nevada
(1970 and 1980) (000's)

Source	White Pine		Nevada	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
<u>1970</u>				
Net Earnings	\$30,976	84.5	\$1,834,064	81.5
Property Income	2884	7.9	254,121	11.3
Transfer Payments	<u>2800</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>161,571</u>	<u>7.2</u>
Total Personal Income	\$36,660	100.0	\$2,249,756	100.0
<u>1980</u>				
Net Earnings	\$53,851	71.0	\$6,296,425	73.3
Property Income	9821	13.0	1,290,991	15.0
Transfer Payments	<u>12,125</u>	<u>16.0</u>	<u>1,006,407</u>	<u>11.7</u>
Total Personal Income	\$75,797	100.0	\$8,593,823	100.0

^a By Place of Residence.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 1982.

Table 2-12

Percent Total Earnings by Sector
in White Pine County and Nevada^a
(1970-1980)

Source	Percent of Total			
	1970		1980	
	White Pine	Nevada	White Pine	Nevada
FARM	4.2	1.9	2.8	0.9
NON-FARM	95.8	98.1	97.2	99.1
Private (Subtotal)	79.9	78.8	77.6	83.3
Manufacturing	NA	4.2	16.3	5.4
Mining	NA	2	14	2
Construction	2.5	8.1	10.5	9.6
Trade	14.3	14.2	11.7	15
FIRE	1.3	4.1	2.4	4.9
Trans. & Comm.	5.9	7.1	10.1	8
Service & Misc.	6.7	38.9	10.5	38.1
Other	0.2	0.2	NA	NA
Government (Subtotal)	15.9	19.3	19.6	15.7
Fed-Civilian	3.9	4.6	5.2	3
Fed-Military	0.5	3.8	0.1	2.1
State-Local	11.5	10.9	14.2	10.6
TOTAL EARNINGS (000's)	\$42,530	\$2,876,222	\$56,062	\$6,801,632

^a Based on place of work.

NA: Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 1982.

Table 2-13

Per Capita Income in White Pine County and Nevada
(1970-1980)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
White Pine	\$3709	\$3875	\$4287	\$4,750	\$5081	\$5476	\$5312	\$6453	\$6885	\$7725	\$ 9259	NA
Nevada	4583	4825	5167	5,698	6063	6400	7020	7792	8792	9718	10,746	\$11,576
U.S.	3966	4132	4493	4,980	5428	5842	6367	6971	7729	8638	9511	10,491
White Pine County (Percent Of Nevada)	81	80	83	83	84	86	76	83	78	79	86	NA

NA: Not available.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 1982.

Table 2-14

Distribution of Adjusted Gross Income
White Pine County and Nevada
(1972, 1974 and 1980) (in percent)

<u>Locality/Year</u>		<u>Under \$5,000</u>	<u>5,000- 10,000</u>	<u>10,000- 15,000</u>	<u>15,000 or More</u>	<u>Total Respondents</u>
White Pine	1972	30	28	29	13	3,732
	1974	29	18	30	23	3,924
	1980 ^a	14	15	17	54	3,074
Nevada	1972	34	27	19	20	230,776
	1974	32	26	18	24	264,912
	1980 ^a	10	14	16	60	304,900

^a U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1983.

Sources: U.S. Internal Revenue Service, Individual Tax Returns/Small Area Data: 1972 and 1974, 1975.

Table 2-15

Projections of Total Personal Income and Mean
Income per Employed Person in White Pine County
(1978 dollars) (1979-1995)

Year	U.S.	White Pine Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of U.S.	Projected Per Capita Income White Pine County	Total Personal Income (000's)	Employed People White Pine County	Mean Income Per Employed Person, White Pine County	Percent Increase of Mean Income Over Previous Year, White Pine County
1979	\$ 7819	72.9	\$ 6958	\$ 39,651	2495	\$ 15,892	-
1980	7895	76.6	6792	41,075	2464	16,670	4.9
1981	7974	77.8	6625	41,100	2395	17,161	2.9
1982	8054	78.0	6541	41,091	2370	17,338	1.0
1983	8134	78.1	6476	41,140	2345	17,544	1.2
1984	8216	78.0	6462	41,412	2358	17,562	0.1
1985	8298	77.9	6482	41,901	2372	17,665	0.6
1986	8381	77.8	6519	42,507	2386	17,815	0.8
1987	8465	77.8	6575	43,301	2400	18,042	1.3
1988	8549	76.3	6582	42,934	2369	18,123	0.4
1989	8635	75.1	6555	42,508	2344	18,135	0.07
1990	8721	73.7	6511	41,849	2318	18,054	-0.4
1991	8808	73.7	6516	42,299	2332	18,138	0.5
1992	8896	73.6	6541	42,827	2346	18,255	0.6
1993	8985	73.6	6571	43,454	2359	18,420	0.9
1994	9075	73.5	6599	44,016	2373	18,549	0.7
1995	9166	73.4	6617	44,518	2387	18,650	0.5

Source: University of Nevada, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, July, 1979.

Table 2-16

Housing Characteristics
(1970-1980)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Total Units</u>		<u>One Unit Structures</u>		<u>Multiple Units</u>		<u>Mobile Homes</u>	
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>
White Pine County	3289	3566	2545	2790	345	435	399	341
Nevada	171,635	377,491	103,149	208,821	47,989	92,347	20,520	42,513

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 and 1980.

Table 2-17

Number of Occupied Housing Units
(1970-1980)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Total</u>		<u>Occupied by</u>				<u>Percent Owner Occupied</u>		<u>Percent Un- Occupied</u>	
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Renter</u>	<u>Renter</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>
White Pine	3116	3003	2267	2244	849	759	72.8	74.7	6	16
Nevada	160,052	304,327	93,676	181,265	66,376	123,062	58.5	59.6	7	10

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 and 1980.

Table 2-18

White Pine County Housing Characteristics
(1980)

<u>Area</u>	<u>Total Number of Units</u>	<u>Occupied</u>	<u>Vacant (%)</u>	<u>Population</u>
Ely Township	3302	2792	510 (15.4)	7599
Ely City	(2132)	(1841)	(291) (13.6)	(4882)
Town of McGill	(615)	(509)	(106) (17.2)	(1419)
Remainder	(555)	(442)	(113) (20.4)	(1298)
Baker Township	126	96	30 (23.8)	212
Lund Township	<u>138</u>	<u>115</u>	<u>23 (16.7)</u>	<u>356</u>
TOTAL COUNTY	3566	3003	563 (15.8)	8167

Note: These estimates do not take housing condition into account.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1981.

Table 2-19

Roadway Average Daily Traffic (ADT) and Capacity
(1980)

<u>Station</u>	<u>Roadway</u>	<u>1980 ADT</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>1980 ADT as a percent of Capacity</u>
23	Alt. U.S. 50 and U.S. 93, east of 7th St. in E. Ely	9730	13,000	75
17	U.S. 6 - Mill St. - in Ely south of U.S. 50 - Aultman St.	2660	10,750	25
10	U.S. 50, west of Ruth Hwy, in White Pine County	565	13,000	4
47	U.S. 50 and U.S. 93 between Ely and McGill	2250	13,000	17
29	U.S. 93, Pioche Hwy, south of U.S. 50	440	13,000	3
15	U.S. 50, west of Ely to Ruth turnoff	1430	13,000	11
19	U.S. 50, Aultman Ave. west of Nevada Ave.	9745	13,000	75
25	U.S. 6, 50, and 93 in E. Ely south of F Avenue	4410	13,000	34
	Cherry Creek Road west of U.S. 93	65	NA	-
	Major's Place junction, U.S. 50 and U.S. 93 going east on U.S. 6, 50	515	NA	-
	Major's Place - north on U.S. 93	875	NA	-
	Major's Place - south on U.S. 93	440	NA	-

NA: Not available.

Source: Nevada Department of Transportation, 1982.

Table 2-20

Preliminary Overview - Community Infrastructure

Topical - Area	White Pine County					
	Ely	Ruth	McGill	Lund	Baker	Cherry Creek
A. Population Range (1980)	2000-5000 (4882)	100-500 (456)	1000-2000 (1419)	100-500 (356)	100-500 (212)	<100
B. Education						
1. Facilities: Capacity/ enrollment-Public						
a. Spec. Ed.	NA/140	-	-	-	-	-
b. Kndg/Elem	800/550	400/75	300/180	90/50	45/20	45/0
c. Secondary	1000/725	-	200/0	50/35	-	-
2. Facilities: Capacity/ enrollment-Private Total (Elementary)	SH Catholic NA/170	-	-	-	-	-
C. Health						
1. Hospital: Primary short stay/ o Type: (43 short stay bed) o No. beds: (98 long-term bed/ o Avg. utilization rate: (short stay 27%; long-term 92%) (std. is one doctor/2000 people)			Residents travel to Ely for Medical Care			
2. Health Manpower:						
o Total Physicians	5	-	-	-	-	-
o Total Dentists	3	-	-	-	-	-
o Total Nurses	47	-	-	-	-	-
o Total Pharmacists	7	-	-	-	-	-
o Others - (Chiropractors, physical therapists, emergency medical technicians	137	-	-	-	-	-
3. Ambulance Services: Total no. of vehicles	6	-	-	-	-	-
D. Social Support Systems						
1. Child Care Programs/Slots	1/30	-	-	-	-	-
2. Pre-school Programs/Slots	6/70	-	-	-	-	-
E. Safety						
1. Resident police protection/ no. of officers (std. = 1/500)	Yes/22	-	-	Yes/1*	Yes/1*	-

Table 2-20 (continued)

Topical - Area	White Pine County					
	Ely	Ruth	McGill	Lund	Baker	Cherry Creek
2. Fire protection: Permanent (P)/ Volunteer(V)	P(6) V(39)	V	V	V	V	-
F. <u>Sewer</u>						
1. Jurisdiction	Municipal	(Private) Ruth/McGill Water	Private	-	-	-
2. Treatment/ Disposal method	aeration basin w/oxidation ponds (secondary)	oxidation ponds	oxidation ponds	septic tanks	septic tanks, cesspools or underground disposal	septic tanks, cesspools or underground disposal
3. Present rate/ Capacity	1.1 mgd/1.8 avg daily flow	-	-	-	-	-
4. Customers	2000	160	540	-	-	-
5. Pop. Peak capacity	11000	-	-	-	-	-
G. <u>Water</u>						
1. Jurisdiction	Municipal	Private	Private	Independent Wells	Independent Wells	Independent Wells
2. Pumping capacity	1800 gpm	100-300 gpm	-	-	-	-
3. Storage capacity (std.=300 gal. storage per capita)	6.05 mg	300,000 gal	600,000 gal	-	-	-
4. Source	Murry Springs North St. well East Ely well	Ward Mts. springs	Duck Creek, McGill well	-	-	-
5. Yield	4,700 gpm-present 14,476 ac.ft./yr.max. water rights	-	-	-	-	-
6. Per capita usage	400 gal/day	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Dames & Moore, 1982.

Table 2-21

Fire Protection in White Pine County^a

	<u>Ely</u>	<u>Ruth</u>	<u>McGill</u>	<u>Lund</u>	<u>Baker</u>
Jurisdiction	City/County	Township	Township	Township	Township
Jurisdiction Boundaries	City/County	Township	Township	Township	Township
Paid Staff	6	0	0	0	0
Volunteer Staff	40	18	12	Varies	2
Training Status	All	(6 yes)(12 No)	12 Partial	None	None
Gear-(Coat, Hat, Boots, Gloves)	All	Partial	Partial	None	None
Physical Facility	3 unit 1 unit	1 unit leased	2 unit leased	2 unit	2 unit
Heated (yes)(No)	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
Water Available (yes)(No) at Facility	3 unit yes 1 unit no	No	No	No	No
Communication Equip.	Paid/Radio Vol./Pagers 3 Sirens	1 Siren	1 Siren needs another	1 Siren	None needs one
Fire Insurance Rating	5	8	7	10	10

^a See Table 2-23 for Fire/Equipment Listing.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning Coordination, 1981; WPPP Advisory Subcommittee, 1982.

Table 2-22

Rolling Fire Equipment in White Pine County

<u>Year</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Pump Capacity New/Actual gal per min.</u>	<u>Tank Capacity Gal</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Owner</u>
1960	Pump and Tank on old 6 cyl flatbed pickup	250/NA	250	Lund	County
1960	Army surplus pumper 2 ton est. truck	250/NA	1200	Baker	County
1966	Pumper on 3 ton chassis	350/NA	500	McGill	County
1935 Ford	Pumper on 2 ton chassis	500/NA	180	Ruth	City
1974 IHC	Pumper	1200/1200	1000	Ely	City
1969 GMC	Pumper	1350/1350	500	Ely	City
1950 LaFrance	Pumper	750/650	500	Ely	City
1957 Ford	Pumper	750/750	250	Ely	City/County
1980 IHC	YWD Rescue Truck	250/250	100	Ely	City
1928 LaFrance	Pumper	350/350	280 water	Ely	City
1982 IHC	Pumper/Foam Dry Chemical	500/500	500 water/100 foam 500 lbs. dry chemical	Airport	County
1955 Walters	Pumper/foam	1500/NA	1300 waste/100 Foam	Airport	County
1970 IHC	Fire Boss-Dry Chemical	NA	Fire Extinguisher	Ely	City
1960 IHC	Ambulance converted to supplement rescue/first aid vehicle			Ely	City
1960 IHC	Pickup used to transport extra equipment to fire scene			Ely	City
- Chevy Nova	Chief's Car used to transport chief to fire scene			Ely	County

NA: Not available.

Source: Governor's Office of Planning Coordination, 1981; WPPP Advisory Subcommittee, 1982.

Table 2-23

Physical Health Care in White Pine County
(1980)

Facility Utilization and Services

Total Short Stay Beds	43
Average Utilization Rate (1981)	27%
Total Long-term Beds	98
Average Utilization Rate (1981)	92%

Health Manpower

Physicians	5
Dentists	3
Nurses	47
R.N.	29
L.V.N.	18
Pharmacists	7
Chiropractors	1
Physical Therapists	1
Ambulance Attendants	25
Other Emergency Medical Technicians	100

Ambulance Services

Total Ambulances and Air Ambulances	6
Number of Calls (1980)	71
Average Distance Traveled/Call	Ely - 5
	Ruth - 20
	McGill - 20
	Lund - 70
	Baker - 80

Source: Nevada State Office of Community Services, 1982.

Table 2-24

Social Services in White Pine County

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Funding Source</u>	<u>Persons Served</u>	<u>Waiting List</u>	<u>Period</u>
Small World Day Care Center (Ely)	100% fees	60/day in near future	minimal	current
Ely Co-op Pre-School	100% Fees	40	none	10/80-81/81
Little People's Head Start (Ely)	75% Federal 25% In-kind	40	5	9/80-8/81
<u>Senior Center</u>				
Senior Community	81% Federal 19% Donation	30	6	7/81-3/82
Meals		14,636 meals served		1980-81
Transportation		5260 trips		1980-1981
Homemaker Services			20	1980-1981
White Pine Youth Center (Ely)	100% Fund raising	2000/quarter		11/80-6/81
White Pine Rehabilitation Training Center	61% State 34% Fund-raising 5% United Way	7	none	7/80-6/81
White Pine Nutrition Program	75% Federal 12% County 13% Other	250	none	1/80-12/80
White Pine County Welfare Department	100% County	815	none	6/80-5/81
American Red Cross	100% United Way	395	none	6/80-7/81
<u>Subsidized Housing</u>				
HUD Section Rental	Federal Subsidy	27 units		1981
Bristlecone Apartments (FHA)	Federal Subsidy	68 families	15	1/80 - 12/80
State Shortrange Purchase Loans	State Subsidy	19 loans outstanding		1981

Source: Nevada State Office of Community Services, 1982.

Table 2-25

White Pine County School District

<u>Teaching</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Capacity</u> ^a	<u>Enrollment</u> <u>June 1, 1981</u> ^b	<u>Description of</u> <u>Work Needed and</u> <u>Approximate Cost</u> <u>to be at Capacity</u> ^c
McGill	Part 1925 Part 1965	500	180	McGill Grade School needs residing for installation (\$20,000); residing for bus garage (\$1,200) and double doors (\$1,000); heating system (\$200,000).
Ely Elementary	Part 1957 Part 1940	500	350	Restrooms (\$37,000); Shower rooms (\$12,000); lunchroom (\$200,000); window covers and insulation (\$3,000).
Ruth	1959	400	75	Double doors (\$1,000); window covers and in- sulation (\$3,000).
White Pine High	1913	1,000	724	Insulation (\$9,000); lab tables (\$12,000); streamline radial system (\$10,000); gymnasium flooring (\$3,000) restrooms and shower rooms (\$50,000).
Central School	Old	100	0	Heating (\$5,000); Gen- eral Clean up (\$2,000).
Murry Street E. Ely Elem.	1957 Part 1920 Part 1940	100 100	200	Insulation (\$4,000); Shower rooms (\$40,000); restrooms (\$20,000).
TOTAL		2,700	1,529	

^aCapacity is defined as the historical peak enrollment. The White Pine County School District has not made precise physical capacity estimates.

^bDoes not include schools in Lund and Baker with current enrollment of 185. Does not include Sacred Heart Catholic School with enrollment of approximately 170.

^cDoes not include \$250,000 in improvements needed to meet fire codes with schools at capacity; \$17,300 for improvements at Lund High School and Baker Elementary.

Source: White Pine County School District, 1982.

Table 2-26

Land Control and Ownership Patterns

	<u>Square Miles</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
<u>Public: Federal</u>	8596	96.5
U.S. Bureau of Land Management	(6821)	(76.6)
U.S. Forest Service	(1648)	(18.5)
Reservations	(114)	(1.3)
National Wildlife Refuge	(13)	(0.15)
<u>Public: State</u>	3	0.05
<u>Private</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>3.4</u>
TOTAL	8905	100

Source: Baseline Inventory for the Six-County Area (Including White Pine County), 1981 (prepared by John M. Sanger Associates for the Nevada M-X Local Oversight Committee).

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses.

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and addresses.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of names and addresses.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of names and addresses.

6. The sixth part of the document is a list of names and addresses.

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of names and addresses.

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of names and addresses.

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of names and addresses.

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of names and addresses.

Table 2-27

Urban Land Use by Community
White Pine County
(percent)

<u>Land Use Category</u>	<u>Ely</u>	<u>Ruth</u>	<u>McGill</u>	<u>Preston-Lund</u>	<u>Baker</u>
Streets and Railroads	24	20	24	NA	NA
Single Family Residential	21	32	37	4	2
Public, Quasi-Public	9	21	12	3	1
Commercial	4	1	2	1	1
Mobile Home	2	6	3	1	>1
Industrial	2	0	3	>1	0
Multi-Family Residential	1	0	2	>1	0
Undeveloped or Open	<u>37</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>95</u>
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100

NA: Not available.

Source: Proposed White Pine County General Plan: City of Ely 1976.

Table 2-28
Land Productivity

<u>Ecological Site</u>	<u>Stocking Rate^a (acres/AUM)</u>	<u>Butte Valley Site</u>		<u>North Steptoe Valley Site</u>		<u>Spring Valley Site</u>	
		<u>Acres</u>	<u>AUMs</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>AUMs</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>AUMs</u>
Loamy 8-10	16	860	54	110	7	500	31
Shallow Calcareous Loam 8-12	22	443	20	--	--	1055	48
Silty 8-10	21	344	16	--	--	825	39
Loamy 5-8	19	833	44	744	39	--	--
Sodic Terrace 6-8	28	--	--	755	27	--	--
Sodic Terrace 8-10	24	--	--	619	26	--	--
Other ^b	12	--	--	22	2	--	--
Total		2480	134	2250	101	2380	118
Equivalent acres per AUM		18.5		22.3		20.2	

Note: AUM = animal unit month.

^a Based on Fair Range Condition (upper stocking rate) SCS Technical Guide, Ely, Nevada.

^b Saline Meadow 5-12, Saline Bottom 5-12, Sodic Flat 5-12.

Table 2-29

Major Sources of Tax Revenues in White Pine County

<u>Tax</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Distribution</u>	<u>Budgeted Fiscal 1981-1982 Distribution to County Governments</u>		<u>Comments</u>
Sales and Use Tax	2% on all taxable sales	State General Fund	Not distributed to local government		No tax on groceries, medicine or fuels. These exemptions apply to Sales tax, BCCRT, SCCRT or LSST.
Basic City/County Relief Tax	1/2 of 1% on all taxable sales	99% to County of origin to be divided between County and Incorporated cities according to population.	County	\$135,376	
			Ely	\$241,511	
Supplemental City/County Relief Tax	1.75% on all taxable sales	99% distributed to Counties according to an Ad Valorem Revenue Replacement Formula and thence by the Counties to all Taxing entities within according to another Ad Valorem Revenue Replacement Formula	County	\$693,358	
			Ely	\$221,077	
			Lund	\$ 6826	
			McGill	\$ 33,764	
			Ruth	\$ 7584	
Local School Support Tax	1.5% on all taxable sales	99% to WPCSD in County of Origin.	\$645,885 to WPCSD		
Ad Valorem Tax	Statutory limit of \$3.64 per \$100 of assessed valuation for combined rate. Statutory limit of 0.50 for schools except with county approval for capital improvements. Assessed Value = 35% of Assessor's determined value.	1981-82 rates: County 0.5391 Schools 0.5000 Ely 0.2031 Lund 0.0373 McGill 0.1650 Ruth 0.2158	County	\$340,016	Properties of governments
			Schools	\$312,992	churches, certain fraternal
			Ely	\$ 53,461	organizations and non-profit
			Lund	\$ 280	private schools exempted.
			McGill	\$ 6121	Pollution control equipment
			Ruth	\$ 1804	also exempt.

Table 2-29 (continued)

Tax	Rate	Distribution	Budgeted Fiscal 1981-1982 Distribution to County Governments		Comments
Gasoline Tax	\$0.09 per gallon- will increase to 10.25¢ per gallon on 7/1/82. Counties have a \$1.05 option also- will increase to \$1.75 on 7/1/82. Another County option of \$0.04 was passed in 1981.	Of the \$0.09, \$0.08 goes to the state road fund and \$0.01 is returned to county of origin to be distributed within via a Four-element Formula. White Pine County has not imple- mented the additional \$1.05 option. However, the County recently acted to collect \$0.02 of the allowed \$0.04.	County Ely	\$196,200 \$ 59,000	
Motor Vehicle Privilege Tax	4% of vehicle valuation - Vehicle value = 35% determined value	To County, incorpo- rated cities, unicor- porated towns and school district.	County Schools Ely Lund McGill Ruth	\$151,300 \$129,350 \$ 64,000 \$ 500 \$ 1500 \$ 1050	
Cigarette Tax	10¢ per pack	To County and incorporated city of Ely on basis of population.	County Ely	\$ 54,940 \$ 90,000	
Liquor Tax	Beer -6¢ per gal. Wine & Liquor up to 14% alcohol - 50¢ per gal. Over 22% alcohol- \$2.05 per gal.	5/19 of proceeds from tax on wine & liquor exceeding 22% alcohol is returned to county of origin and distri- buted within county to incorporated city and county on the basis of population.	County Ely	\$ 10,040 \$ 24,000	
Gaming Taxes and Licenses	A gross revenue tax and a series of license fees.	License fees are shared between the state and local governments. The gross revenue tax receipts go into the State distributive fund and are distributed to school districts.	County Ely Schools	\$ 136,000 \$ 30,000 \$3,289,143	

Source: Nevada Department of Taxation, 1982.

Table 2-30

1981-82 Sources of General Fund Revenue by Governing Unit
Total Budget

	City of Ely	White Pine County	White Pine County School District
Property Tax	3.3	6.2	6.2
Base City/County Relief Tax	14.7	2.5	-
Special City/County Relief Tax	17.5	13.4	-
Local School Support Tax	-	-	12.9
Motor Vehicle Tax	3.9	2.8	2.6
Gasoline Tax	3.6	3.7	-
Cigarette Tax	5.5	1	-
Liquor Tax	1.5	0.2	-
Gaming License Fees	1.8	2.5	-
Federal In-Lieu Payments	-	5.9	-
Federal Revenue Sharing	1.9	2.5	-
Payments From Other Govs.	5.9	7.4	0.6
Other Tax, Licenses and Fees	14.9 ^c	3.8	0.2
Grants	-	0.9	-
State Distributive Fund	-	-	65.7
Other Non-Tax	25.5 ^b	47.2 ^a	5.3
Federal Programs	-	-	6.5
	100	100	100

^a Includes \$1,998,600 from County Hospital which represents 36.4% of the county's revenue for the year.

^b Includes \$56,000 from Sewer Fees and \$231,500 in water fees which represent 17.5% of the city's revenues for the year.

^c Includes \$85,000 from a landfill assessment collected by the county and paid to the city.

Table 2-31

Ad Valorem Taxes and Bonding Capacity
(1980-1982) (by Governing Unit)

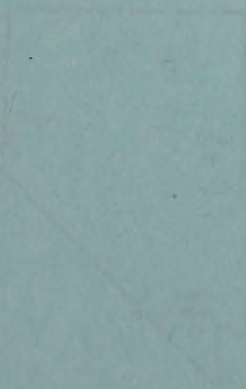
	<u>City of Ely</u>	<u>White Pine County</u>	<u>School District</u>
1980-81 Ad Valorem Tax Rates (per \$100 assessed value)	3.73	2.33	0.58 ^a
1981-82 Ad Valorem Tax Rates (per \$100 assessed value)	1.24	1.04	0.50
1981-82 assessed value (in thousands)	24,662	63,071	63,071
Bonding Limit (as % of assessed value)	30	10	15
Present Indebtedness (in thousands, as of June 30, 1981)	^b 130	^c 545.5	0
(% of bonding limit)	1.7	8.7	0

^aThe school district tax rates are incorporated in the county tax rates.

^bGeneral obligation bonds account for \$70,000 and short term financing accounts for \$60,000.

^cGeneral obligation bonds account for \$230,000 and short term financing - \$315,500.

FIGURES

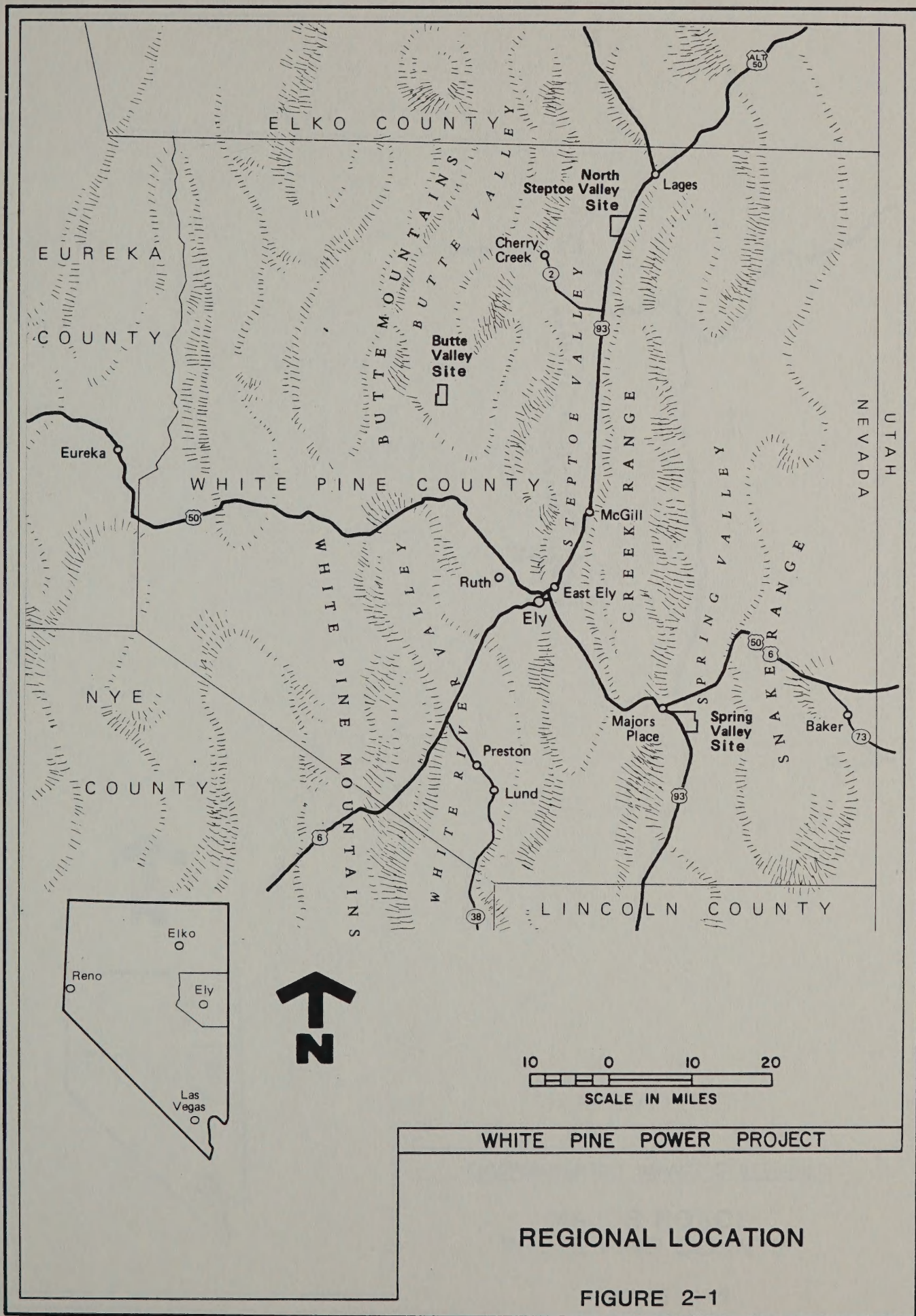


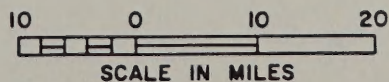
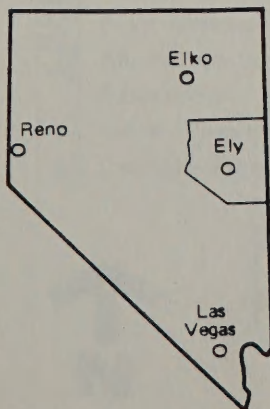
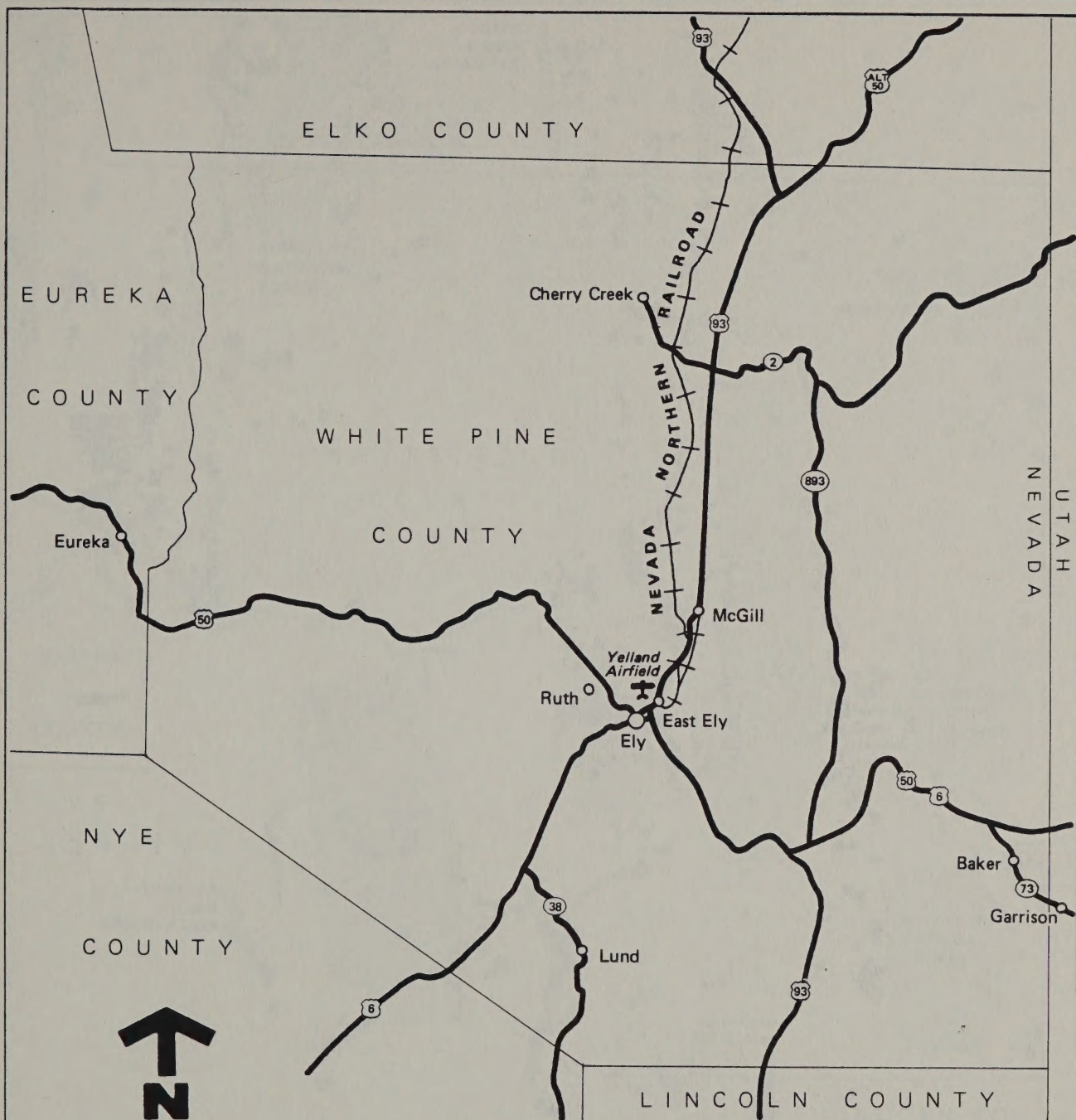
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KILOMETERS
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MILES

MINI-PNE POWER PROJECT

REGIONAL LOCATION

FIGURE 2-1

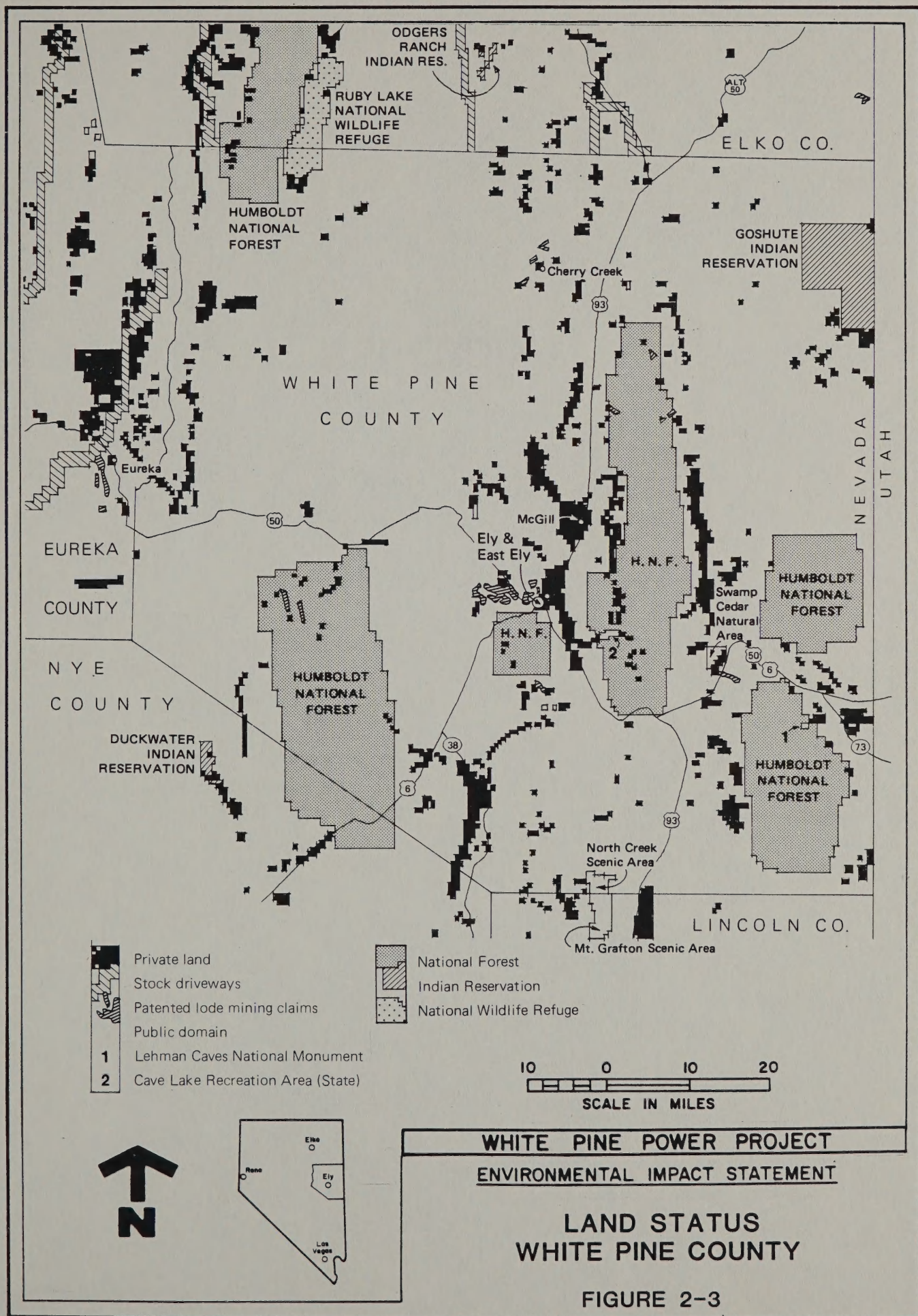




WHITE PINE POWER PROJECT
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

MAJOR ROADS
 WHITE PINE COUNTY

FIGURE 2-2



APPENDIX

Social Services Available in White Pine County

<u>Service Providers</u>	<u>Funding</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>Services</u>
Boy Scouts of America Nevada Area Council	1- United Way 2 - Fees 3 - Donations	Volunteers	Cub Scouts for boys eight to ten years of age; Boy Scouts for boys age eleven to fourteen; and Explorer Scouts for boys and girls ages fourteen to eighteen. In addition to providing activities for young people, the program performs numerous hours of service each year in the County for churches, needy individuals, and families.
Chamber of Commerce	1 - Misc. - operating revenue 2 - Dues 3 - Local govt.	2 full time	Tourist and community service information, business promotion and information referral.
Community Health Nursing (Public Health)	60% State 40% County	2 full time	Generalized health teaching and guidance, pre-natal teaching, well child services, immunization services, family planning information, communicable disease investigations, screening clinics, health appraisal services, services to the chronically ill, and referrals to other state and community resources.
Ely Community Counseling Center	1 - State 2 - Fees	7 full time	Center provides individual, marital, family, child, and adolescent therapy and referral to other agencies in the County. Outpatient services: individual, marital, family, and group therapy, child and adolescent therapy, psychological testing and psychiatric evaluation; partial care (day treatment - 8 hrs. weekly); Inpatient Care: local short-term hospitalization and referral to community and state resources; consultation and education for the community; 24-hour, 7-days-a-week emergency mental health services through crisis call line and on-call backup by calling Sheriff's Office.
Cooperative Extension Services	1 - State Nevada/Reno 2 - County	4	Educational services in areas of home economics, culture and community development; also, 4-H Program. Community clubs also share recreation and educational experiences. Many County and state contests and activities are available to 4-H members.
Utah Girl Scout Council	1 - United Way 2 - Fees 3 - Donations	Volunteers	Troops for girls from 1st through 12th grade, outdoor activities, camping opportunities, and participation in community service projects.

Social Services Available in White Pine County (Continued)

<u>Service Providers</u>	<u>Funding</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>Services</u>
Nevada Home Health Service	1 - Provide new project contributions (Title 3 funding)	9 part time	Skilled nursing home health aide care; home-making, physical therapy, and health equipment rentals.
Vocational Rehabilitation State Of Nevada Dept. of Human Resources	1 - Federal via State	2 Full time	Vocational evaluation including conseling and guidance, medical evaluations, and medical services to reduce employment handicaps; vocational training to prepare client for employment compatible with physical and mental abilities. Transportation and assistance with living costs while in training; financial aid for fees, books, tools, and equipment needed for training or employment. Guidance in finding a job and assistance with employment problems.
State of Nevada Dept. of Human Resources Food Stamp Program	1 - Federal 2 - State	2 Full time	Monthly certifications for food stamp assistance.
State Welfare - State of Nevada Dept. of Human Resources	1 - State 2 - Federal	5 full time 1 part time	Aid to dependent children; child welfare services foster care; child protective services; adult protective services; emergency shelter care, homemaker services; physicians' aid services; Medicaid; EPSDT; and any other social welfare services provided by the state welfare system.
State of Nevada Employment Security Department	1 - State 2 - Federal	3 full time	Unemployment insurance benefits, trade readjustments benefits, airline deregulation benefits, disaster relief assistance.
Retired Senior Volunteer Program (R.S.V.P.)	1 - Federal 2 - United Way	1 part time	Telephone alert--calling shut-ins; transportation for senior citizens; senior volunteer tutors, volunteer, help for the nutrition program, library, and thrift shop; visiting residents of Care Center and shut-ins in homes; sponsoring karate and boxing programs for area youth; creative crafts and Silly Symphony performs once a month at Care Center in addition to public functions.

Social Services Available in White Pine County (Continued)

<u>Service Providers</u>	<u>Funding</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>Services</u>
Senior Community Service Employment Program NRTA AARP	1 - Federal	2 full time	Work training program for low income seniors. In order to qualify, they must be 55 years of age or older and their income must not exceed the guidelines set forth by the Department of Labor. These enrollees are placed in non-profit community service agencies until permanent employment can be found in the unsubsidized private sector.
Salvation Army	1 - United Way	Volunteers	Provides emergency transportation and subsistence aid to indigents and transients.
Shoshone-Paiute Tribal	1 - Federal		Indian general assistance to needy families or individuals. Services such as non-financial assistance to needy families or individuals. Child welfare service financial and non-financial.
W.I.C. (Women, Infants and Children)		1 full time	Provides financial assistance for nutrition supplements for low income pregnant women, infants and children up through the age of four.
White Pine Rehabilitation and Training Center	1 - State	2 full time volunteers	Provides rehabilitation and training for retarded persons in the County.

